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ABSTRACT

This third edition of the annual status report on Nevada schools presents information for the school year ending June 1987. Data present a picture of Nevada's 17 school districts. Information for the state as a whole and each district is grouped into categories of: (1) financial; (2) students; (3) student achievement in terms of graduation rate and results on the Nevada High School Proficiency Examination (NHSPE), Stanford Achievement Test, American College Testing Program tests, and Scholastic Aptitude Test; (4) teachers; and (5) classroom. The following trends are highlighted: (1) growing school enrollment for the third straight year; (2) increasing numbers of students taking national college admission examinations and scores above national averages; (3) more than 95% of juniors passing the NHSPE; (4) graduation rate at 75%; (5) increasingly crowded classrooms; and (6) a three-year 20% increase in teacher salaries. Enrollment in 1987 was 161,239, a 4% increase over the previous year. There are six figures and one table in this section. Each of the 17 district sections contains three figures and one table. Two final tables contain financial data for 1987. (SLD)

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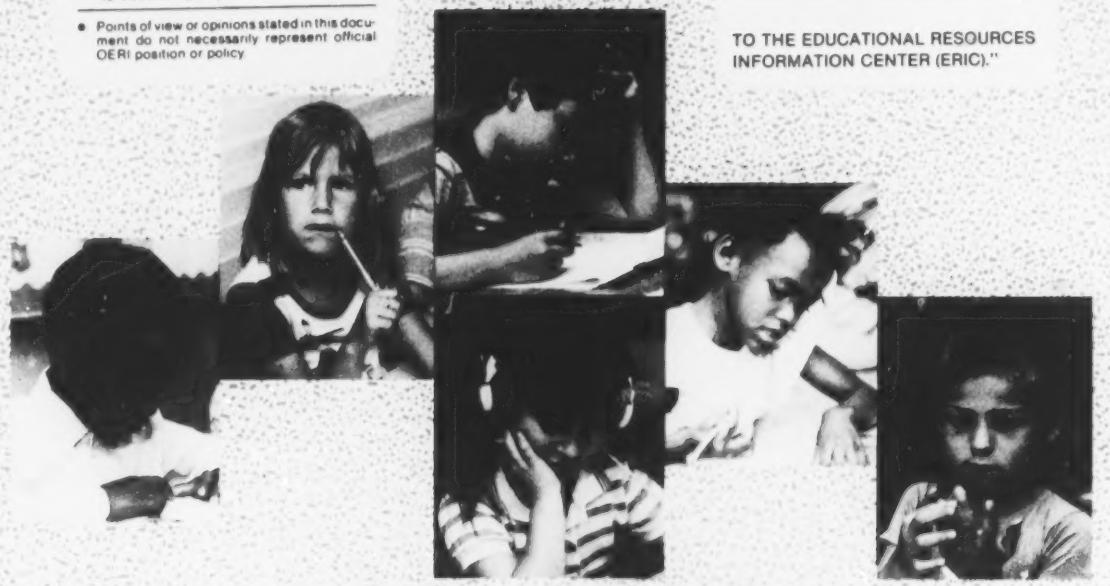

Nevada Education in 1988

A STATUS REPORT

TM018064

PREPARED BY THE NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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Superintendent's Message

We in Nevada education wish to emphasize our commitment to a program of excellence which aims to improve the quality of education for each Nevada student.

This third edition of the annual "Status Report" is designed to provide clear and systematic data on the condition of Nevada's educational system; where it has gained strength and where weaknesses still exist.

The data contained in this report highlight some of the following trends:

—Our school enrollment is growing. We have had three straight years of increases in enrollment at an average rate of 2.4 percent each year. Trend data indicate that we will increase our rank standing in the nation from 43rd to 41st in the next two years.

—Increasing numbers of Nevada high school seniors are taking the American College Test (ACT) and the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) in preparation for college. The average scores of our Seniors on the ACT in this "ACT State" remain above the national average and have increased by 3.2 percent over the last two years.

—For the first time in the last five years, greater than 95 percent of our juniors passed each of the three sections of the Nevada High School Proficiency Examination which tests for minimum basic skills in mathematics, reading and writing.

—The graduation rate stands at 75 percent, which is higher than some national estimates that rank Nevada 42nd. However, Nevada's estimate correlates with national estimates of the drop-out rate. The Nevada Department of Education has started to collect accurate and timely drop-out data as the first step in a program designed to provide the benefits of a complete education for At-Risk children and youth.

—Our classrooms are becoming increasingly crowded. On the average, there are some 24 students who receive instruction in the core academic subjects during any one class period. This places a great strain on the efficient use of resources and the practice of effective instructional strategies.

—Teacher salaries have shown a three-year 20 percent increase which has raised Nevada's rank among the states six steps to 19th in 1987. These increases reflect an attempt to attract and retain highly skilled professionals.

These are just a few of the highights in this report which are presented so that legislators, professionals, parents and citizens can come to a better understanding of where education in Nevada stands and where it is headed.

The messge we wish to give to each of you is that a solid foundation is being laid and strong educational initiatives are in force to better prepare our children for the duties and responsibilities that they will face as future Nevada citizens.

EUGENE T. PASLOV
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Introduction

This report uses selected statistics to take a "snap-shot" of Nevada's 17 school districts. This is the third annual report and is designed to be reviewed by citizens who are interested in the condition of their schools.

Each district is discussed separately, highlighting the factors that makeup each county school system.

The Nevada Department of Education has attempted to reduce the volume of statistics and discuss them in a manner that the reader will not find burdensome. Researchers and others who require more detailed data should contact the Department's Planning, Research and Evaluation Branch.

The individual district sections are preceded by a general section on Nevada, which briefly describes the educational data for the entire State and compares certain data with national information.

Readers should first look at the sections that describe this report's sources of information and definition of terms.

The Department of Education hopes readers will use this information to help shape a public policy that has one goal—to offer children in Nevada the best education possible.

Sources of Information

THE EDUCATIONAL DATA CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT ARE FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 1987, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. School years are referred to by the year in which they end, that is, 1986/87 is called 1987. Percents and other decimal figures, because they are often based on a small number, are usually rounded up or down to the nearest tenth or the nearest whole number.

The following is a list of this report's main data sources: NEVADA STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1984-85, prepared by the State of Nevada, Office of Community Services, October 1985. RESEARCH BULLETIN: ENROLLMENT AND CERTIFIED PERSONNEL INFORMATION, 1987, Nevada Department of Education. Other data were provided by these offices of the NEVADA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION: Basic Education, Child Nutrition, Fiscal Services and Auditing, Planning, Research and Evaluation, Special Education and Occupational Education.

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Definitions

TERMS:

Capital Project Outlay—Funds commonly used by the school districts to record specific income and expenditures for construction and improvements on real property.

Credit—A unit of credit toward high school graduation based on a minimum of 120 hours of instruction per year.

Debt Service—Payments for principal and interest on outstanding debt issued by the district.

Elementary—Generally refers to kindergarten through sixth grade. Some elementary schools, however, include through the eighth grade.

General Fund—The primary accounting fund for governmental agencies. All revenue and expenditures which do not require special treatment are accounted for in this fund. The other accounts which are used as necessary are Special Revenues, Debt Service, Capital Projects, Enterprise, Trust and Agency and Internal Service Funds. Per pupil expenditures from the General Fund are calculated with a weighted enrollment in which each kindergarten student is counted as .6 instead of one.

Senior Class—The number of grade 12 students enrolled on the last day at the end of the first month of a school year.

Mainstreamed Enrollments—Special education students who spend less than 21 percent of their school day in special education classes. Also included are students who spend from 21 to 60 percent of their school day in special education classes (for certain reporting purposes these students may be categorized as Resource Room enrollment).

Secondary—Generally refers to students in seventh grade and higher. Please see definition for "Elementary" for exceptions.

Self-Contained Enrollments—Special education students who spend more than 60 percent of their school day in special education classes.

Special Education—Specialized instruction provided to students of all grades who meet standard federal definitions, according to the assessment of a licensed school psychologist. Students classified as Academically Talented are not included in the special education counts. See also "Mainstreamed" and "Self-Contained."

SCHOOL CONDITION INDICATORS:

ACT (American College Testing Program)—An elective college entrance exam. It measures achievement in mathematics, English, natural science and social science. Many colleges and universities have established a minimum ACT score that candidates must achieve in order to be considered for admission.

Average Class Size—An estimate of the average number of secondary students instructed by each secondary teacher during a regular class period. The measure is derived by dividing the total number of students enrolled in all classes for each of the major academic subject areas by the total number of class periods offered in those subject areas.

NOTE: Statistics for Average Class Size were collected on apportionment count day for School Year 1986-87 and in November for School Year 1985-86. The disparity between the 1986 and 1987 class size figures *may be* magnified due to the greater attrition in the School Year 1985-86 November count.

Average Daily Attendance Rate—An estimate of the percent of enrolled students who are in attendance in school on any given school day. The end of the school year Average Daily Number of Students in Attendance is divided by the end of the first month total student enrollment. This quotient is multiplied by 100.

Elementary Student/Teacher (S/T) Ratio—The number of elementary students enrolled on the last day at the end of the first school month divided by the number of licensed elementary classroom teachers. Only elementary teachers coded kindergarten through grade six are included in the count. The Nevada S/T ratio that was reported in the 1987 Status Report was the unweighted average of the seventeen school district elementary S/T ratios. The Nevada S/T ratio in this year's report was computed as defined above.

Free/Reduced-Price Lunch Program—A federal program that provides lunches for free, or at a reduced price, for students whose parents meet the program's established economic guidelines.

General Educational Development Test (GED)—A test that, upon successful completion, qualifies individuals 17 years of age or older

Definitions

SCHOOL CONDITION INDICATORS:

for a High School Equivalency Certificate. Nevada has twenty GED Test Centers which are administered by local school districts and community colleges. The school districts, through their regular high school programs, offer a core curriculum of programs in basic skills which provide students with the skills to successfully complete the GED exam. The numbers reported provide an estimate of the individuals in the districts' surrounding areas who successfully participated in the GED testing program.

Graduation Rate—The number of students who graduate in a given year is divided by the number of ninth grade students enrolled three years previous to that year. This quotient is multiplied by 100. The number of graduates reported to the State Department of Education by the School Districts in June are used in the counts. This measure serves as a rough indicator of the rate at which incoming freshmen go on to graduate. It can be artificially inflated or deflated by an increase or decrease in in- or out-migration during the measurement period. **The Graduation Rate is not a dropout rate! Dropouts are included in this figure, but so are students who transfer to other schools both in and out of state! The graduation rate is an indication of mobility—either growth or decline. Actual Dropout Rates will be reported in a separate document in 1989.**

Nevada High School Proficiency Examinations—Three separate examinations in reading, writing and mathematics that are given to ninth and eleventh grade students. Passage of each of the three examinations is a requirement for high school graduation in Nevada.

SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test)—An elective college entrance exam which measures verbal and mathematical aptitude. Many colleges and universitites have set minimum SAT test scores that candidates must achieve in order to be considered for admission.

Stanford Achievement Test—A test of reading, language and mathematics that is required of all third and sixth grade students in Nevada. It is part of the overall proficiency examination requirement of the state.

Nevada

FINANCIAL

Nevada received a total of $494,475,013 in General Fund and $28,234,909 in Special Fund revenues—45.1 percent from state sources, 51.2 percent from local and 3.7 percent from federal.

General and Special Fund operating costs amounted to $3,338 per student. Total General Fund operating costs were $490,752,393; Special Revenue Funds, $29,007,215. Debt service expenditures and capital project outlay costs were $35,638,006 and $41,645,319. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Nevada's enrollment for 1987 was 161,239, a 4 percent increase in the number of students over the prior year. The elementary enrollment showed a one-year increase of 6 percent to 87,585 students. There were 72,737 secondary students and ungraded enrollments numbered 917. Enrollment increased in all grades except grades eight and nine.

Among the students, 78 percent were white, 10 percent were black, 7 percent were Hispanic, 3 percent were Asian and 2 percent were American Indian.

The 13,791 special education students in public schools accounted for some nine percent of the total student enrollment in 1987. Of these, 83 percent were mainstreamed and the remaining 17 percent were in self-contained classrooms/programs.

Private school enrollments stood at 8,540 for 1987, relatively unchanged from the prior year. The percentage of private school enrollments to public school enrollments was 5.3 percent in 1987.

Of the 9.3 million school lunches served in 1987, 36 percent were free or reduced in price. An average of 25,700 students participated in the federal lunch program each month.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 75.2 percent. There were a total of 8,842 regular graduates from Nevada high schools in 1987. Adult diplomas were granted to 405 students and 34 received certificates of attendance. Some 2,226 students qualified for a GED certificate.

Nevada High School Proficiency Examination: See Figure 2. Among the 10,342 freshmen who took the exam in 1987, 89.8 percent passed in math, 89.9 percent in reading and 92.9 percent in writing. Greater than 95 percent of the 10,000 junior examinees passed each of the three sections.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1985–1987

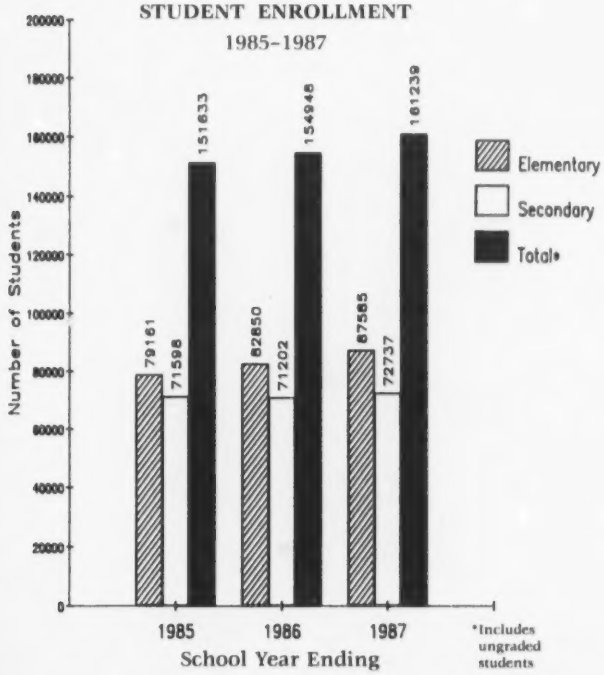
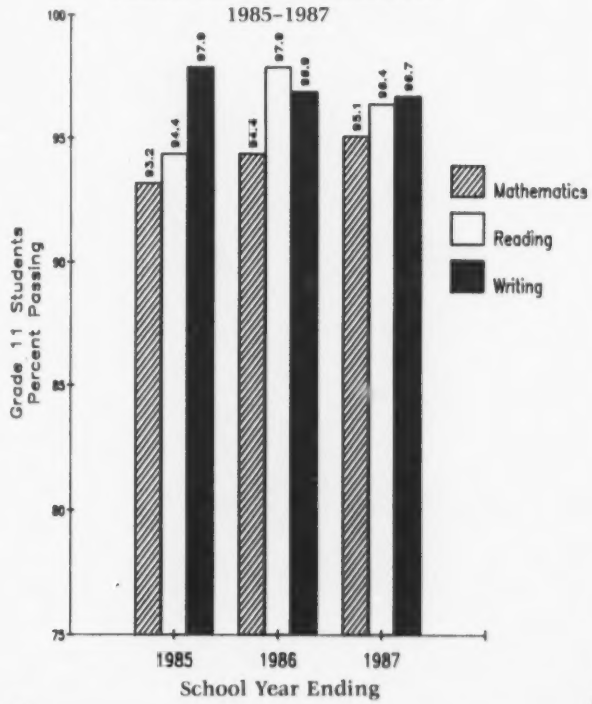


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1985–1987



Nevada

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. The scores of Nevada's third and sixth grade students remained above national norms on the Stanford exam. Greater than 89.5 percent of Nevada's third grade students placed in the middle or upper score groups on all three sections of the exam. Of the grade six students, 89.7 percent passed in math, 90.0 percent in language and 88.5 percent in reading. The exams were taken by some 10,950 third graders and 9,905 sixth graders.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 19.1, up a tenth of a point from 1986. Nevada students' ACT scores have remained near the national average over the past six years. Figure 3 shows the average composite scores for Nevada and the nation from 1982 to 1987. In 1987, 3,677 seniors took the exam, 33 percent of the senior class.
SAT: Average MATH: 484, down a point from 1986; Average VERBAL: 439, down from 445. The average scores on the SAT for Nevada students remained higher than the average scores for the nation. Figures 4 and 5 show this trend from 1982 to 1987 for both the verbal and math sections of the exam. In 1987, 2,380 seniors were administered the exam, 22 percent of the senior class.

TEACHERS

Among the 7,910 Nevada classroom teachers in 1987 were 3,683 elementary, 3,010 secondary, 1,006 special education and 211 occupational. Nevada's teachers have increased in number by 6 percent over the last three years.

Among the teachers, 91 percent were white, 5 percent were black, 2 percent were Hispanic and less than 1 percent were Asians and American Indians, respectively.

Some 27 percent of the elementary teachers and 39 percent of the secondary teachers held an advanced academic degree in 1987.

See Figure 6. The average salary for all classroom teachers in 1987 was $26,962 an increase of 5 percent from the $25,606 average of 1986.

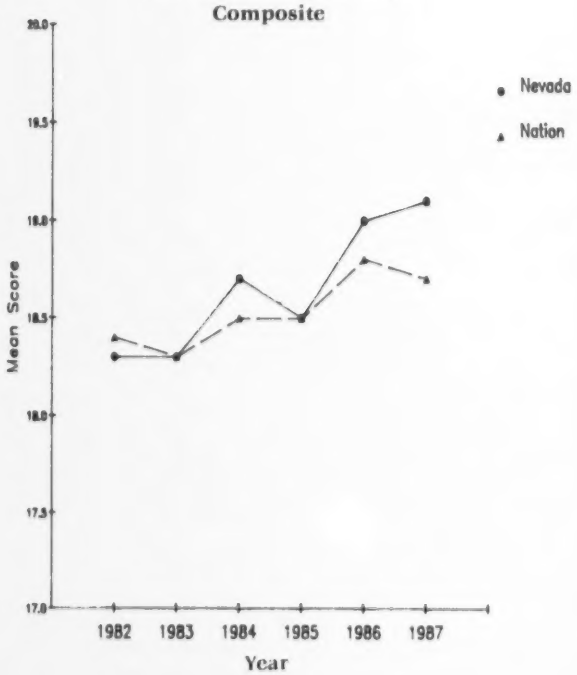
Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST
School Years 1985–1987

			PERCENTAGE SCORING		
			In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3	Math	1985	7.0	58.0	35.0
		1986	7.4	49.8	42.8
		1987	10.4	52.9	36.7
	Reading	1985	8.0	59.0	33.0
		1986	7.3	58.0	34.7
		1987	10.5	60.6	28.9
	Language	1985	7.0	58.0	35.0
		1986	5.9	58.3	35.8
		1987	7.5	62.5	30.0
GRADE 6	Math	1985	10.0	51.0	39.0
		1986	10.1	47.9	42.0
		1987	10.3	49.9	39.8
	Reading	1985	9.0	57.0	34.0
		1986	9.9	55.9	34.2
		1987	10.0	59.1	30.9
	Language	1985	12.0	58.0	30.0
		1986	11.1	58.6	30.3
		1987	11.5	55.9	32.6

Figure 3

ACT
(Test Results from 1982 to 1987)
Composite



CLASSROOM

There were 300 public schools in operation in 1987—53 high schools, 42 junior high or middle schools, 195 elementary schools and ten special schools.

On the average, 92 percent of the students attended school daily.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

AVERAGE CLASS SIZE

	High School		Junior High	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
English	20.1	22.3	21.8	23.0
Mathematics	21.1	22.8	22.2	22.8
Science	22.6	24.0	23.1	23.7
Social Studies	24.4	26.3	24.4	25.2
OVERALL	21.8	23.7	22.6	23.6

The Nevada elementary student/teacher ratio in 1987 was 25.3. (See Definition of Terms Section.)

Figure 6

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES

1985–1987

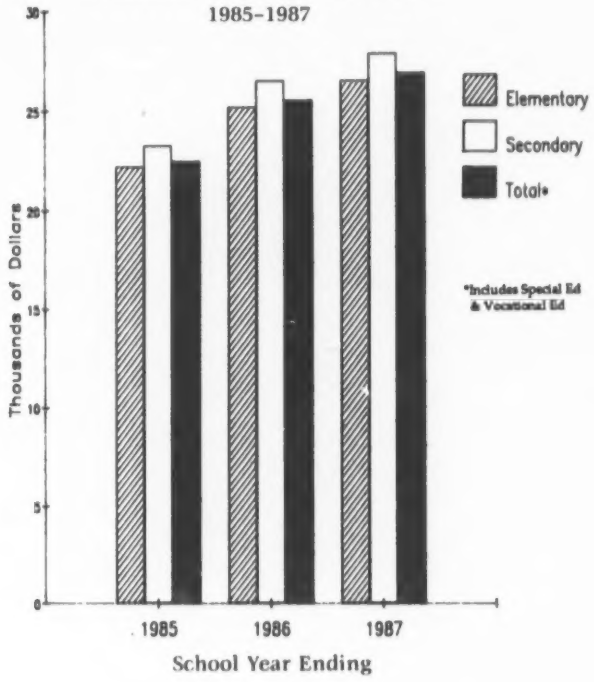


Figure 4

SAT

(Test Results from 1982 to 1987)

Verbal

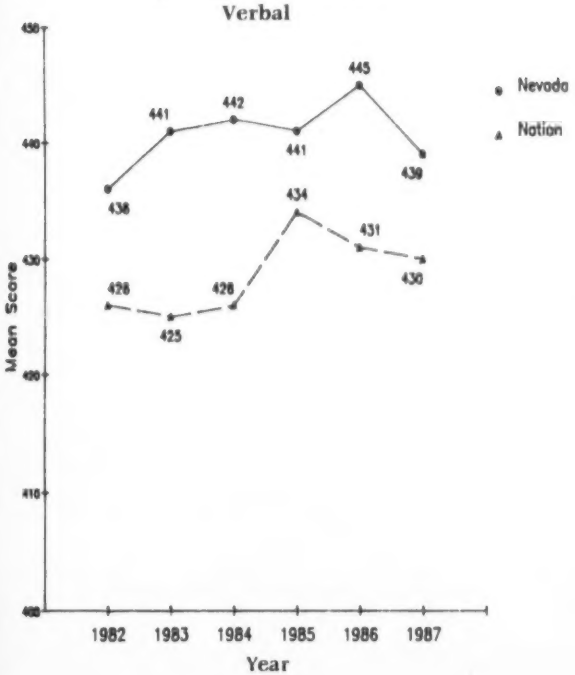
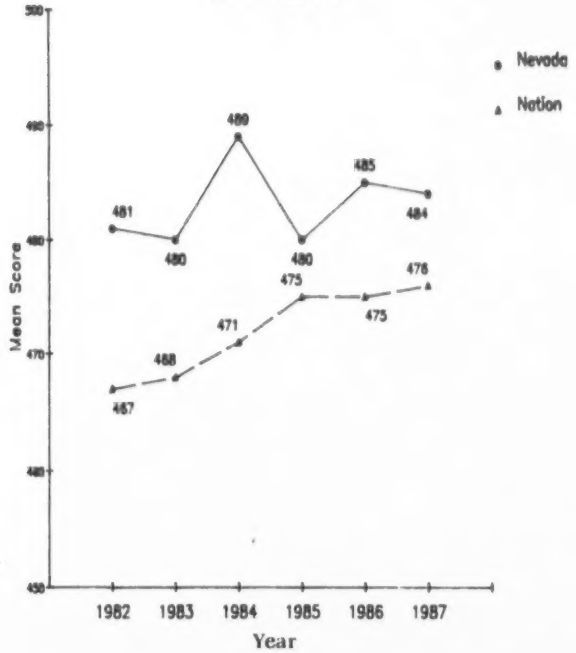


Figure 5

SAT

(Test Results from 1982 to 1987)

Mathematics



Carson City School District

Throughout the late 1800s, with the Comstock Lode at peak production, Carson City was the major shipping point for Sierra lumber to the mines via the Virginia & Truckee Railroad. The U.S. mint there coined $50 million in gold and silver.

Carson City has since 1864 been the State capital, and about 37 percent of its work force is employed by a governmental agency. The service industries, including gaming, employ about 22 percent. Jobs in manufacturing doubled in the last ten years and account for nearly 13 percent of the workers.

In spite of its relative density, 52 percent of Carson City's land is owned by the federal government. Its Nevada State Museum and Railroad Museum attract visitors from throughout the West.

FINANCIAL

Carson City received a total of $17,738,471 in General Fund revenues in 1987—49.3 percent from state sources, 49.9 percent from local and 0.8 percent from federal sources.

Carson City incurred $3,302 per pupil in General Fund operating costs. Total General Fund operating costs were $17,803,019. Debt service expenditures were $1,391,425 and capital project outlay costs were $471,680. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Total enrollment in 1987 was 5,568. About half (2,729) were elementary students, a 3.8 percent increase from the prior year. Secondary students decreased by 2.4 percent to 2,723. There were 116 ungraded students.

White students comprised 78 percent of the total enrollment in 1987; Hispanics and American Indians totaled 5 percent each, with Asians at 2 percent and blacks at less than 1 percent.

Of the 594 special education enrollments in 1987, 82 percent were mainstreamed and 18 percent were in self-contained classrooms/ programs.

A total of 309,224 lunches were served. Approximately one-third of those were free or reduced in price. On average, 933 students qualified for free or reduced-price lunches each month.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 79.9 percent. A total of 409 students graduated, compared with 367 the previous year. Diplomas were granted to 36 adults. A certificate of attendance was received by 11 students and 235 students qualified for a GED certificate.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1985–1987

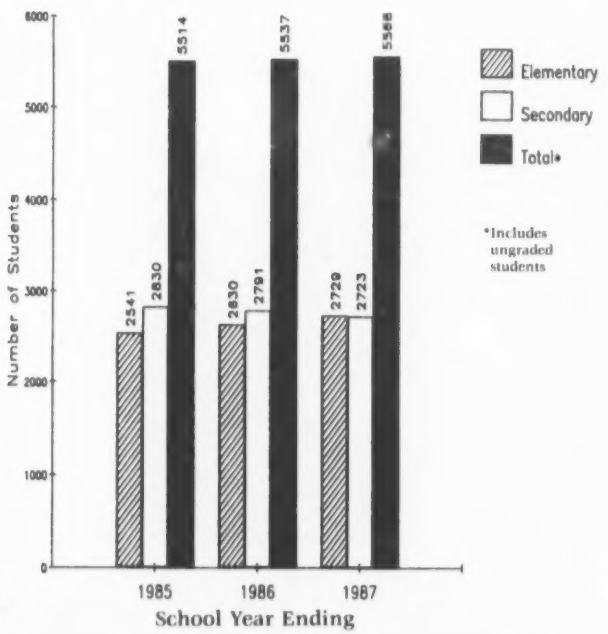
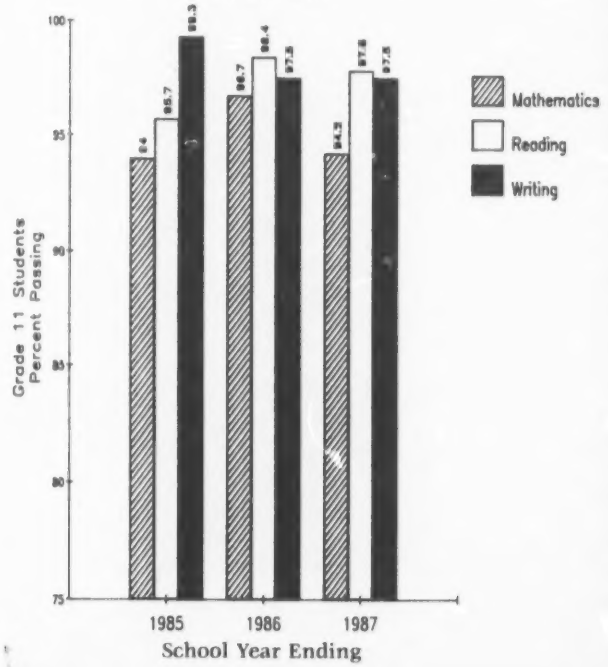


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1985–1987



College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 19.9, up from 19.7 in 1986. A total of 237 students, half of the senior class, took the exam.
SAT: Average MATH: 474, down from 488 in 1986. Average VERBAL: 440, up from 438 in 1986. There were 131 examinees in 1987, 31 more than the prior year.

Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. Of the ninth graders tested, greater than 90 percent passed all three sections. Among the eleventh graders tested, 94.2 percent passed in math, 97.8 percent in reading and 97.5 percent in writing. Some 371 freshmen and 446 juniors were tested.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. Of the 363 grade three students who took the exam, 91.4 percent passed in math, 92.6 percent did so in reading, and 93.1 percent in language. The percentages of the 341 grade six examinees who passed were 94.4 percent in math, 96.2 percent in reading, and 95.3 percent in language.

TEACHERS

Carson City employed 291 classroom teachers in 1987, including 111 elementary teachers, 126 secondary, 38 special education, and 16 occupational. The average salary showed a one-year increase of 2 percent to $26,809 in 1987. See Figure 3.

Some 98 percent of Carson City's teachers were white. Among the remaining teachers, 1 percent were Hispanic, while American Indians and Asians and Blacks each totaled less than one percent.

Some 20 percent of the elementary and 40 percent of the secondary teachers had earned a master's degree.

CLASSROOM

Carson City operated one high school, two junior high schools and seven elementary schools in 1987.

On a given school day, 93.3 percent of Carson's students were in attendance, about the same rate as the previous year.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

	AVERAGE CLASS SIZE			
	High School		Junior High	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
English	23.8	24.0	24.9	24.1
Mathematics	22.5	23.9	27.0	25.1
Science	23.0	22.8	26.6	26.3
Social Studies	21.1	24.0	28.0	28.9
OVERALL	22.7	23.7	26.5	25 8

The elementary student/teacher ratio was 27.8, up from 26.6 the prior year.

The graduation requirements remained at (in credits):

English	3	Physical Ed.	2.0
Mathematics	2	Health	.5
Science	1	Electives*	6.0
Social Studies	3	Other Electives*	3.5
		TOTAL	21.0

*Credits taken from English, math, science, social studies and advanced occupational.

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES

1985–1987

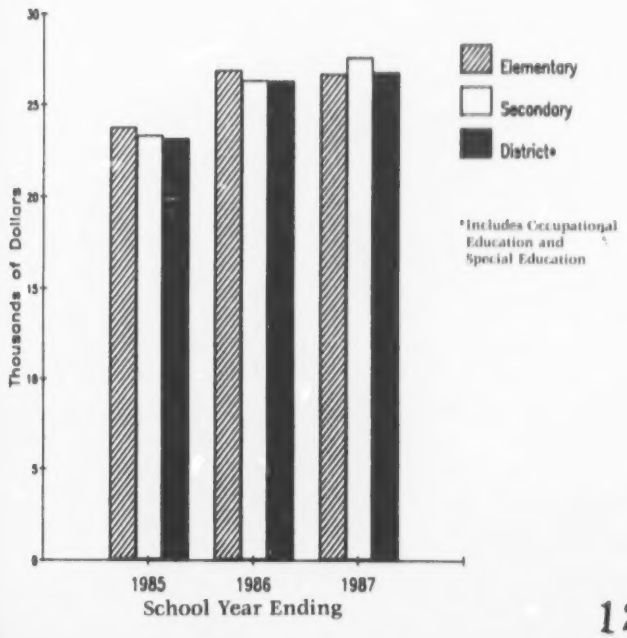


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST

School Years 1985–1987

		PERCENTAGE SCORING		
		In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3				
Math	1985	4.9	63.3	31.8
	1986	9.7	60.8	29.5
	1987	8.6	65.0	26.4
Reading	1985	3.8	57.0	39.2
	1986	2.3	64.1	33.6
	1987	7.4	65.3	27.3
Language	1985	3.1	61.2	35.7
	1986	6.4	66.5	27.1
	1987	6.9	67.0	26.1
GRADE 6				
Math	1985	10.8	53.7	35.5
	1986	6.0	59.3	34.7
	1987	5.6	59.5	34.9
Reading	1985	5.8	53.5	40.7
	1986	4.3	53.9	41.8
	1987	3.8	56.9	39.3
Language	1985	8.8	59.0	32.2
	1986	8.8	64.3	26.9
	1987	4.7	60.7	34.6

Churchill County School District

In the 1850s and 60s, the settlements of Churchill were waystations for westward immigrants. Around the turn of the century, marginally prosperous mining towns came and went: Copperei, Sand Springs, Fairview and Wonder. In 1902, agriculture became the county's mainstay in the form of this country's first-ever reclamation project—Lahontan Reservoir.

As of a recent census, some 15,000 people live in Churchill, making it the State's eighth most populated county. About one-third live in the county seat of Fallon, and 10 percent reside at nearby Fallon Naval Air Station. Churchill is the tenth largest county in Nevada.

About 10 percent of Churchill's work force is employed by agriculture, and government jobs account for about one-third of the total. One-fourth of the workers hold jobs in the service industries, including gaming.

Two-thirds of the county is federally owned. Many visitors each year are attracted to Churchill's Sand Mountain, Lake Lahontan and Stillwater Wildlife Management Area.

FINANCIAL

Churchill received a total of $10,163,008 in General Fund revenues in 1987—67.7 percent from state sources, 26.7 percent from local and 5.6 percent from federal.

Churchill incurred $3,194 per pupil in General Fund operating costs. Total General Fund operating costs were $9,371,625. Debt service expenditures and capital project outlay costs were $1,068,996 and $821,101, respectively. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Student enrollment was 3,033 in 1987, a one-year 3.6 percent increase. Elementary students increased by 5 percent to 1,674 and secondary students numbered 1,359. There were no ungraded students.

Roughly 85 percent of Churchill's students were white. Another 6 percent were American Indian and Asians and Hispanics totaled 4 percent each. Blacks comprised less than 1 percent.

Churchill had 277 special education students in 1987; 78 percent were mainstreamed and 22 percent were in self-contained classrooms/programs.

Of the 184,206 lunches served in 1987, some 38 percent were free or reduced in price. Each month, an average of 414 students were served free or reduced-price lunches.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 83.3 percent. Churchill graduated 185 students. Four students received certificates of attendance, 15 were granted adult diplomas and another 38 qualified for a GED certificate.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1985–1987

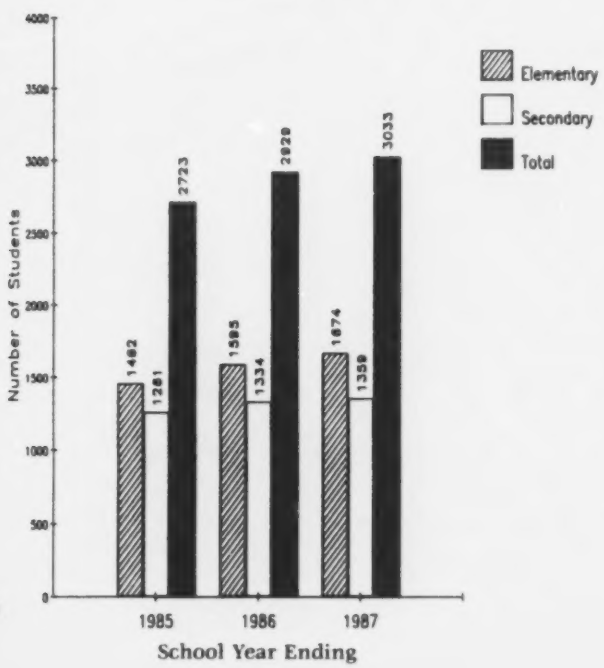
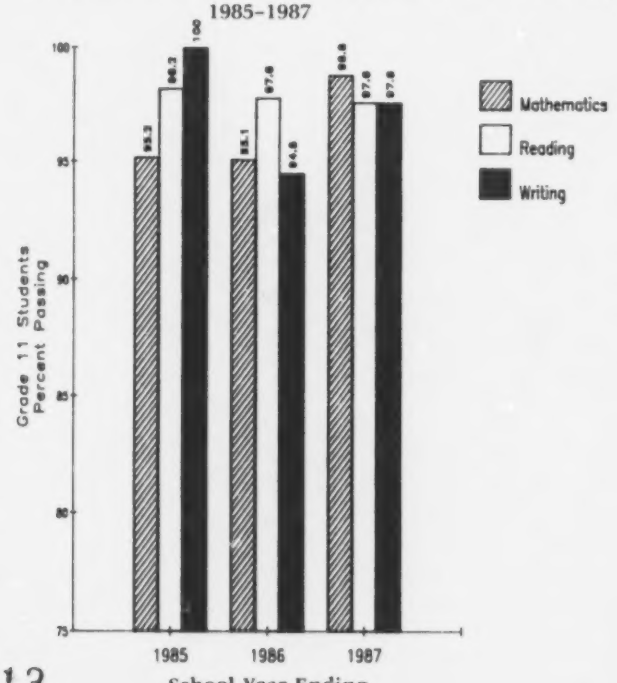


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1985–1987



Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. Of the freshmen tested, greater than 93 percent passed in each of the three sections. Juniors passed at rates of 98.8 percent in math, 97.6 percent in reading and 77.8 percent in writing. Some 204 freshmen and 168 juniors took the exams.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. A passing score was earned by 89.5 percent of the third graders in math, 90.2 percent in reading and 96.2 percent in language. The percentage of sixth graders who passed was 91.6 percent for math, 94.6 percent for reading and 89.3 percent for language. A total of 211 third graders and 168 sixth graders took the exam.

College Entrance Exams:
ACT: The average COMPOSITE SCORE: 19.4, up from 19.2 in 1986. There were 68 test takers in 1987, one-third of the senior class.
SAT: Average MATH: 458, down 41 points from the previous year; Average VERBAL: 416, down 24 points from the year before. There were 35 examinees.

TEACHERS

Churchill employed 69 elementary teachers, 57 secondary, 19 special education and eight occupational teachers in 1987. The average salary among all classroom teachers was $26,568, a one-year increase of 10 percent. See Figure 3.

All teachers were white with the exception on one Asian and two Hispanic teachers.

A master's degree was held by one-tenth of the elementary and 18 percent of the secondary teachers.

CLASSROOM

Churchill operated a high school, a junior high, middle school and three elementary schools.

On any given school day in 1987, 93.6 percent of the students were in attendance.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

	AVERAGE CLASS SIZE			
	High School		Junior High	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
English	20.5	21.3	25.6	23.4
Mathematics	21.0	24.2	25.2	24.3
Science	23.0	20.5	22.6	20.7
Social Studies	24.4	25.1	25.7	21.9
OVERALL	22.1	22.7	25.0	22.7

The elementary student/teacher ratio was 25.2.*

In 1987, the graduation requirements remained at:

English	3	Social Studies	3
Mathematics	2	Physical Ed.	3
Science	1	Electives	9
		TOTAL	21

*In Churchill the sixth grade is departmentalized. The elementary student/teacher ratio is computed for grades K-5.

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES

1985–1987

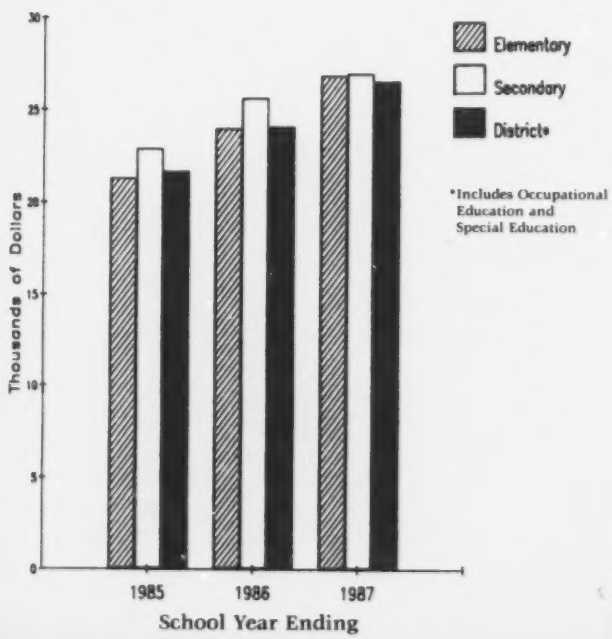


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST

School Years 1985–1987

			PERCENTAGE SCORING		
			In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3	Math	1985	6.9	61.9	31.2
		1986	11.2	55.3	33.5
		1987	10.5	63.3	26.2
	Reading	1985	9.6	59.6	30.8
		1986	8.9	61.8	29.3
		1987	9.8	57.3	32.9
	Language	1985	5.2	64.6	30.2
		1986	8.4	63.0	28.6
		1987	3.8	68.7	27.5
GRADE 6	Math	1985	17.7	52.5	29.8
		1986	18.7	40.9	40.4
		1987	8.4	45.2	46.4
	Reading	1985	7.4	57.9	34.7
		1986	9.1	57.4	33.5
		1987	5.4	53.8	40.8
	Language	1985	10.7	57.4	31.9
		1986	11.5	59.8	28.7
		1987	10.7	51.8	37.5

Clark County School District

From 1897 to about 1910, the largest town in southern Nevada was Searchlight, a mining town that grew to 10,000. Now, in typical southern Nevada fashion, nearby Laughlin, a gaming and recreation community with some 2,000 hotel rooms, has far outgrown its historical neighbor.

Today, Clark has by far the largest population in the State—about 60 percent of the total. Most lived in and around Las Vegas, the county seat. Four of the State's largest incorporated cities are in this zone. Much of Clark County to the north is sparsely populated, although its overall population density (70 people per square mile) is the second highest in the state.

About half the county's workers are employed in the service industry, most of them in gaming. Wholesale and retail trade are the second largest, employing about one in five workers. Only some 12 percent of the work force are employed by the government.

Part of the Nevada Test Site occupies the northwest corner of the county. Although known primarily for the gaming industry in Las Vegas, Clark includes many of the State's most popular outdoor attractions: Lake Mead, Hoover Dam, Valley of Fire and Red Rock Canyon.

FINANCIAL

Clark received a total of $278,439,711 in General Fund Revenues in 1987—45.2 percent from state sources, 53.9 percent from local and 1.0 percent from federal.

Clark incurred $3,016 per pupil in General Fund operating costs. Total General Fund expenditures were $278,375,601. Debt service expenditures and capital project outlay costs were $18,738,184 and $34,181,771, respectively. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Clark's enrollment showed a one-year 4.3 percent increase to 95,412 students in 1987. The largest increase was among elementary students (51,731 total), 6.5 percent from 1986. Secondary students numbered 43,142 and ungraded students, 539.

Among the students, 73 percent were white, 15 percent were black, 8 percent were Hispanic, 4 percent were Asian and less than 1 percent were American Indian.

Clark had 7,694 special education students, with 83 percent mainstreamed, 10 percent self-contained and the remaining seven percent enrolled in special schools.

Approximately 36 percent of the 5.53 million lunches served were free or reduced in price. Some 16 percent of Clark students qualified for free or reduced-price lunches each month.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 76.9 percent. Clark graduated 5,094 students in 1987. Another 10 students received certificates of attendance. Adult high school diplomas were granted to 160 individuals and 941 students earned a GED.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1985–1987

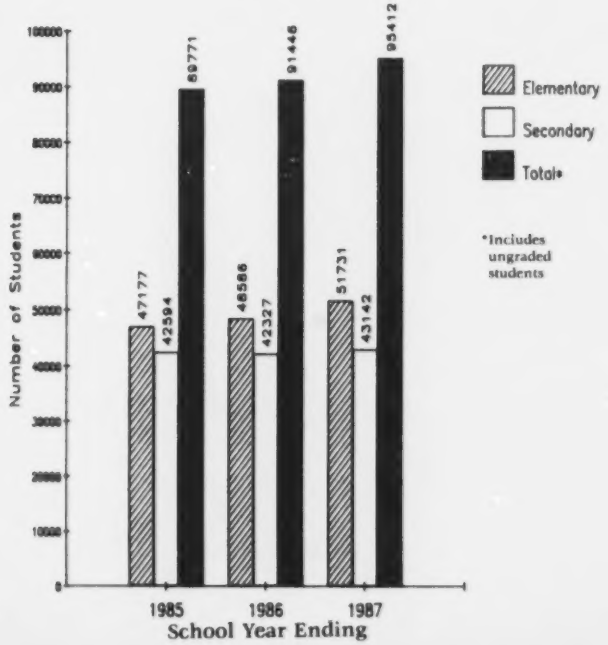
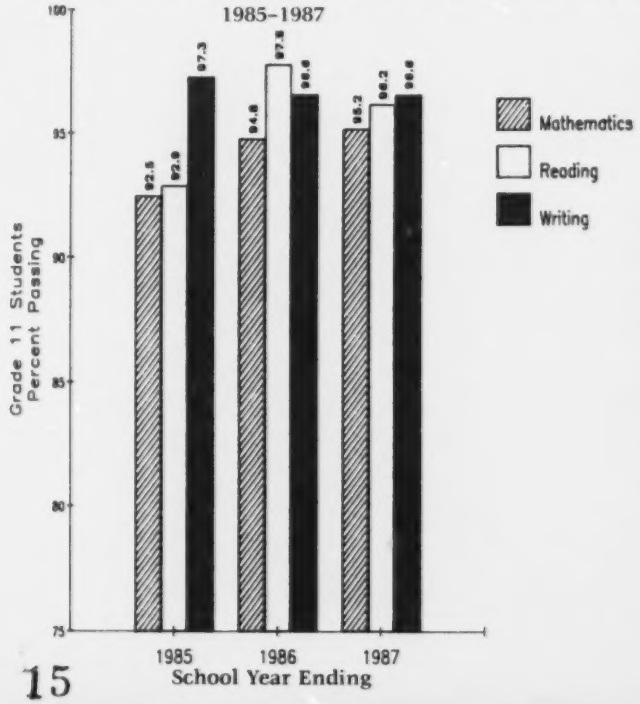


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1985–1987



Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. Greater than 90 percent of the 9th graders passed each of the three exams. The 11th graders passed at rates of 95.2 percent in math, 96.2 percent in reading, and 96.6 percent in writing. The exams were administered to 6,054 9th graders and 5,897 11th graders.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. Of the 6,482 3rd graders tested in 1987, 88.7 percent passed in math, 87.9 percent in reading and 91.0 percent in language. Some 5,943 Grade 6 students were tested with 88.9 percent passing in math, 87.7 percent in reading and 87.4 percent in language.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 19.0, up from 18.9 the previous year. There were 1,636 examinees, one-fourth of the fall senior enrollment.
SAT: Average MATH: 495, up two points from the prior year; Average VERBAL: 443, up one point from the prior year. Examinees numbered 949, 15 percent of the fall senior enrollment.

TEACHERS

Clark employed 4,419 classroom teachers in 1987. There were 2,063 elementary, 1,676 secondary, 576 special education and 104 occupational teachers. The average salary for classroom teachers was $28,001, almost 6 percent more than last year's. See Figure 3.

Some 86 percent of Clark's classroom teachers were white, another nine percent were black, three percent were Hispanic, one percent were Asian and the remainder were American Indian.

Advanced degrees, a master's or a doctorate, were held by 35 percent of the elementary teachers and 48 percent of the secondary.

CLASSROOM

Clark operated 121 schools in 1987—15 high schools, 20 junior highs, 78 elementary schools and eight special schools.

The average daily rate of attendance in Clark was 92.2 percent, slightly lower than in 1986 (92.9 percent).

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

	AVERAGE CLASS SIZE			
	High School		Junior High	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
English	20.1	21.8	21.8	23.1
Mathematics	21.7	22.3	21.9	22.7
Science	24.5	25.7	24.0	24.6
Social Studies	26.2	26.9	25.3	26.2
OVERALL	22.6	23.8	22.7	23.8

The student/teacher ratio for the elementary grades was 26.3.

The graduation requirements in 1987 were:

English	3	Health	.5
Mathematics	2	Physical Ed.	2.0
Science	1	Electives	9.5
Social Studies	3		
		TOTAL	21.0

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES

1985–1987

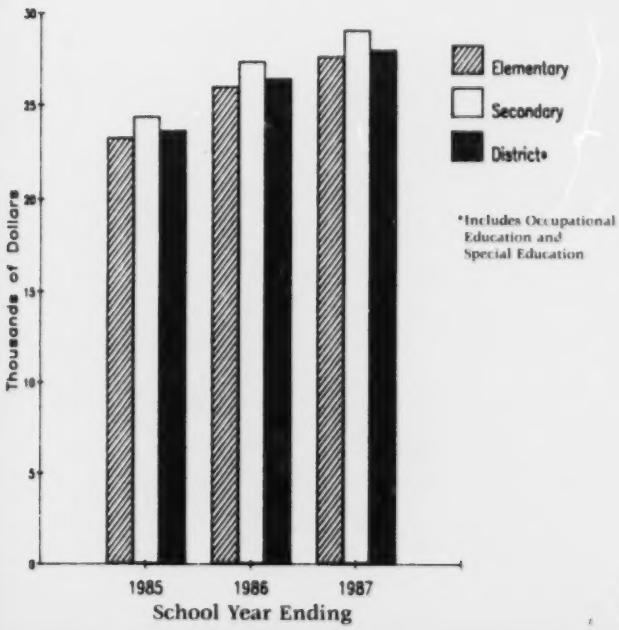


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST

School Years 1985–1987

			PERCENTAGE SCORING	
		In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3				
Math	1985	6.8	45.7	47.5
	1986	6.5	43.6	49.9
	1987	11.3	48.1	40.6
Reading	1985	8.7	56.7	34.6
	1986	7.7	55.3	37.0
	1987	12.1	59.2	28.7
Language	1985	6.2	55.5	38.3
	1986	6.1	53.9	40.0
	1987	9.0	58.9	32.1
GRADE 6				
Math	1985	9.9	45.1	45.0
	1986	9.7	43.3	47.0
	1987	11.1	46.5	42.4
Reading	1985	11.2	56.9	31.9
	1986	10.9	56.2	32.9
	1987	12.2	60.7	27.1
Language	1985	13.1	56.8	30.1
	1986	11.8	58.1	30.1
	1987	12.6	54.7	32.7

Douglas County School District

Genoa, at the foot of the eastern Sierra, is the oldest settlement in the State, founded by Mormons in 1850. The Carson Valley of Douglas County was a major supply point in the 1850s for California-bound emigrants, and in the 1860s its agriculture and timber industries supported the mining boom in Virginia City.

Douglas County's population tripled from 1970 to 1980. Its current estimated population of 24,000 is the fourth greatest in the State. More than one-third of the population is in Minden, the county seat, and adjacent Gardnerville. Some 22 percent live at Lake Tahoe, the county's western border.

Nearly three-quarters of the jobs in Douglas County were in the service industries, most of which were at Lake Tahoe. Only about 5 percent worked for the government, and less than 5 percent in agriculture.

About half the county is owned by the federal government. Douglas' gaming industry and recreation areas at Lake Tahoe are world-renowned tourist attractions.

FINANCIAL

Douglas received a total of $14,669,568 in General Fund revenues in 1987—38.4 percent from state sources, 60.9 percent from local and 0.7 percent from federal.

Douglas incurred $3,434 per pupil in General Fund operating costs. Total General Fund expenditures were $14,555,822. Debt service expenditures were $1,744,792 and capital project outlay costs were $1,161,723. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages).

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Douglas continued to be one of the fastest growing districts: from 1986 to 1987 enrollment increased by 7 percent to 4,429 students. More than half were elementary students (2,459), an increase of some 9 percent. Secondary students numbered 1,965, up 5 percent. There were five ungraded students.

Approximately 91 percent of the students were white, 4 percent Hispanic, 3 percent were American Indian, and Asians were at 1 percent. Less than 1 percent were black.

There were 441 special education enrollments in 1987; nearly all (99 percent) were mainstreamed into regular classrooms.

Approximately one in five of the 266,003 lunches served were free or reduced in price. An average of 538 students qualified each month for free or reduced-price lunches.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 71.5 percent. There were 216 graduates in 1987.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1985–1987

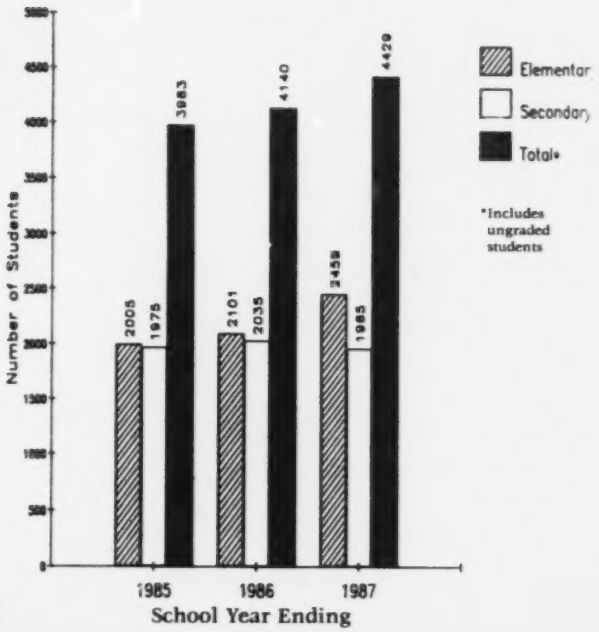
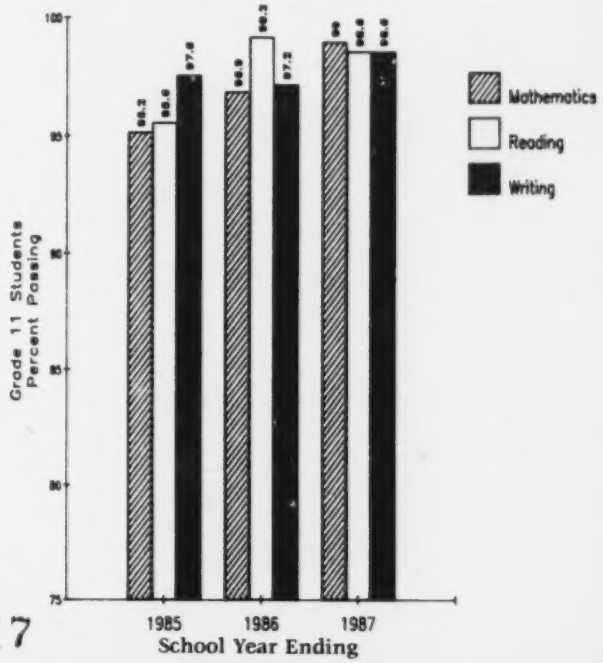


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1985–1987



Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. Greater than 90 percent of the 298 ninth grade examinees passed each of the three sections. Almost all of the 285 eleventh graders tested passed—99.0 percent in math, and 98.6 percent in reading and writing.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. Of the third grade examinees, 97.5 percent passed the math test, 96.8 percent the reading and 95.7 percent the language. The percentages of sixth grade students who passed were 94.7 percent in math, 95.1 percent in reading and 91.7 percent in language. Approximately 281 third graders and 263 sixth graders attempted the test.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 20.4, significantly up from 18.7 in 1986. A total of 65 students took the exam, slightly less than one-fourth of the senior class.
SAT: Average MATH: 474, down from 485 in 1986; Average VERBAL: 429, down from 440; About one-third of the seniors (86) took the exam.

TEACHERS

Douglas employed 222 classroom teachers in 1987—104 elementary, 79 secondary, 27 special education and 12 occupational. Their average salary was 26,447, a 5 percent one-year increase. See Figure 3.

With the exception of one Asian and one Hispanic, all classroom teachers were white.

Some 17 percent of the elementary teachers and one-third of the secondary teachers held master's degrees.

CLASSROOM

Douglas operated two high schools, two middle schools and four elementary schools.

The district's average daily attendance was 92.7 percent in 1987.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

	AVERAGE CLASS SIZE			
	High School		Junior High	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
English	21.9	26.3	20.9	22.4
Mathematics	21.6	24.6	22.0	23.0
Science	23.4	24.8	23.2	22.8
Social Studies	25.4	28.9	23.2	22.8
OVERALL	22.7	26.0	22.3	22.8

The elementary student/teacher ratio was 23.6.

The graduation requirements were (in credits):

English	4	Health	0.5
Mathematics	2	Physical Ed.	2.0
Science	2	Fund. Pub. Speaking	0.5
Social Studies	3	Math or Science	1.0
Arts	1	Electives	7.0
		TOTAL	23.0

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES
1985–1987

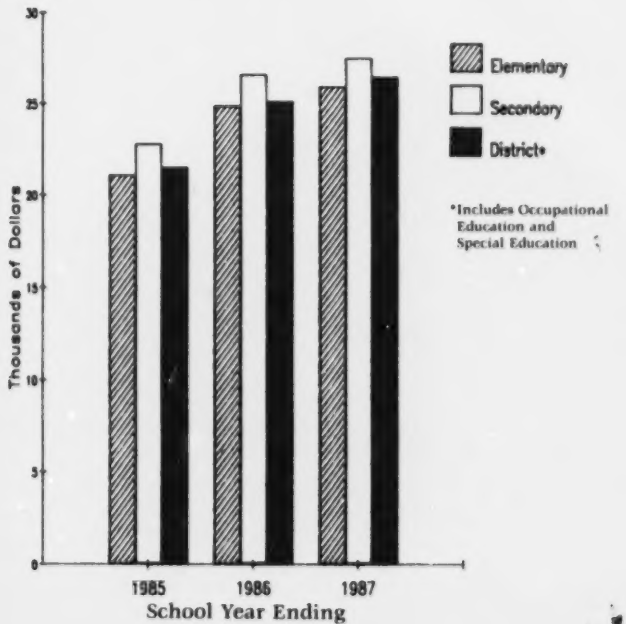


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST
School Years 1985–1987

			PERCENTAGE SCORING	
		In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3				
Math	1985	9.5	62.3	28.2
	1986	5.9	51.4	42.7
	1987	2.5	54.8	42.7
Reading	1985	5.5	65.6	28.9
	1986	5.2	68.2	26.6
	1987	3.2	61.6	35.2
Language	1985	5.5	66.7	27.8
	1986	5.2	66.4	28.4
	1987	4.3	68.9	26.8
GRADE 6				
Math	1985	8.0	59.0	33.0
	1986	8.5	52.3	39.2
	1987	5.3	54.2	40.5
Reading	1985	4.3	63.2	32.5
	1986	5.5	65.2	29.3
	1987	4.9	59.7	35.4
Language	1985	5.7	60.3	34.0
	1986	6.3	64.8	28.9
	1987	8.3	53.6	38.1

Elko County School District

Elko County, covering 17,135 square miles, is the second largest in the State. On the western edge of the Great Salt Lake Desert, the county was a respite to some of Nevada's earliest settlers, including the Bidwell-Bartleson Party in 1841. Tuscarora, in Elko's northwest, was in 1877 a silver mining town that housed 4,000.

Now, Elko has the largest population of any county other than those along the State's western border. With over 22,000 residents, it is Nevada's fifth-most populated county. Just under half the people live in Elko, the county seat.

The service industry has grown in recent years to account for 42 percent of all county jobs. This primarily was due to the successes in gaming at Jackpot, on the Idaho border, and more recently at Wendover, on the border with Utah. Government is responsible for 18 percent of the county's jobs.

About 71 percent of the county is owned by the federal government. Two of Nevada's most spectacular wilderness areas—Jarbidge and the Ruby Mountains—are in Elko County.

FINANCIAL

Elko received a total of $16,515,767 in General Fund revenues in 1987—53.5 percent in state sources, 43.7 percent in local and 2.8 percent in federal.

Elko incurred $3,523 per pupil in General Fund operating costs. Total General Fund expenditures were $16,225,011. Debt service expenditures were $1,497,375 and capital project outlay costs were $1,267,653. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Elko's 5,003 students represented an 8 percent increase from 1987. The elementary enrollment grew by 10 percent to 3,102 students while secondary students increased by 4 percent to 1,894. There were seven ungraded students.

Approximately three-quarters of Elko's students were white, 12 percent were Hispanic, 10 percent were American Indian and Asians and blacks numbered less than 1 percent each.

Special education students numbered 485. Some 97 percent were mainstreamed and 3 percent were in self-contained classrooms/programs.

Almost 40 percent of the 239,443 lunches served each month were free or reduced in price. Some 648 students, 13 percent of the enrollment, qualified for free or reduced-price lunches each month.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 70.6 percent. Elko graduated 233 seniors in 1987. Twelve adult diplomas were awarded and 167 individuals qualified for GED certificates.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1985–1987

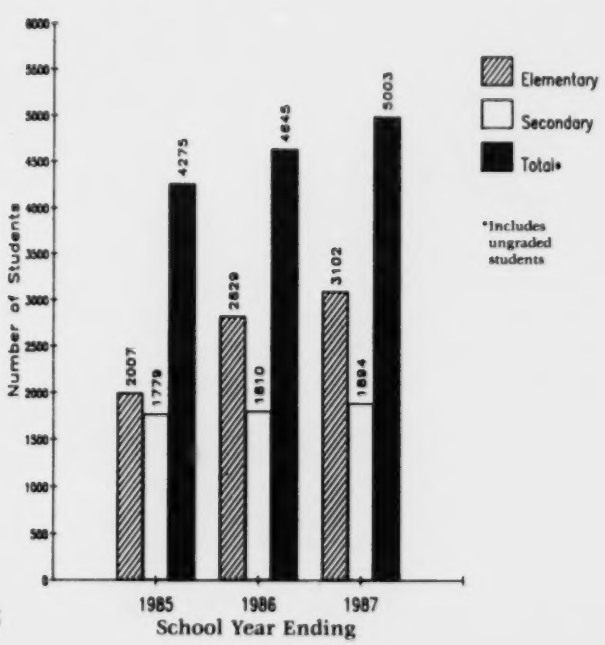
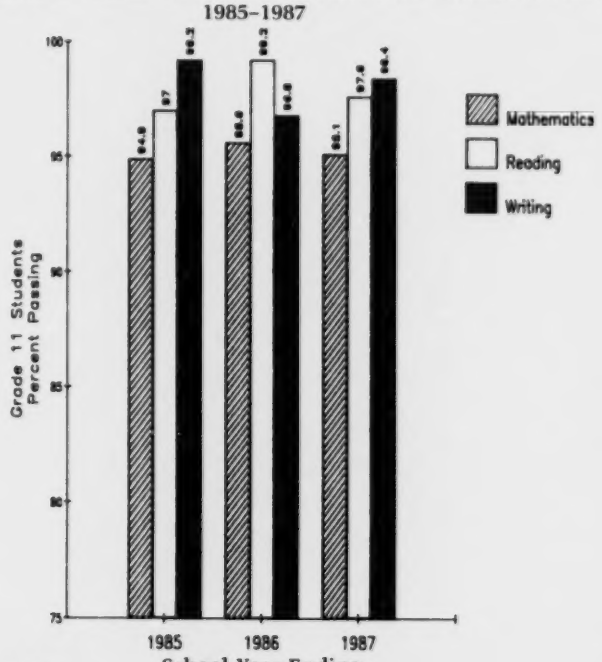


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1985–1987



Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. Of the 309 freshmen tested, 88.1 percent passed in math, 88.4 percent in reading and 93.1 percent in writing. Over 95 percent of the eleventh graders tested passed in math, reading and writing. There were 246 junior examinees.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. The 368 third grade examinees passed at a rate of 87.5 percent in math, 83.9 percent in reading and 89.9 percent in language. Of the 321 sixth graders tested, 91.9 percent passed in math, 90.7 percent in reading and 86.3 percent in language.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 19.2, up from 18.3 in 1986. The exam was taken by 115 students, 42 percent of the senior class.
SAT: Average MATH: 464, up from 439 in 1986; Average VERBAL: 434, up from 425. Some 54 seniors, one-fifth of the senior class, attempted the exam.

TEACHERS

Elko employed 280 classroom teachers—135 elementary, 109 secondary, 28 special education and eight occupational. Their average salary showed a one-year increase of 5 percent to $25,634 in 1987. See Figure 3.

Among the classroom teachers 96 percent were white, 3 percent were American Indian and less than 1 percent were Hispanic.

In Elko, some 17 percent of the elementary and 22 percent of the secondary teachers had a master's degree.

CLASSROOM

Elko operated 21 schools—five high schools, a junior high and 15 elementary schools.

The rate of average daily attendance was 93.9 percent in 1987.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

	AVERAGE CLASS SIZE			
	High School		Junior High	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
English	17.4	16.9	18.2	19.1
Mathematics	16.4	18.9	20.8	21.5
Science	19.3	16.6	21.7	22.1
Social Studies	18.2	21.3	20.6	21.8
OVERALL	17.7	18.3	20.2	21.0

The elementary student/teacher ratio was 24.4 in 1987.

The graduation requirements did not change from the previous year (in credits):

English	4.0	Social Studies	3.0
Mathematics	2.0	Physical Ed.	2.5
Science	2.0	Electives	9.5
		TOTAL	23.0

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES
1985-1987

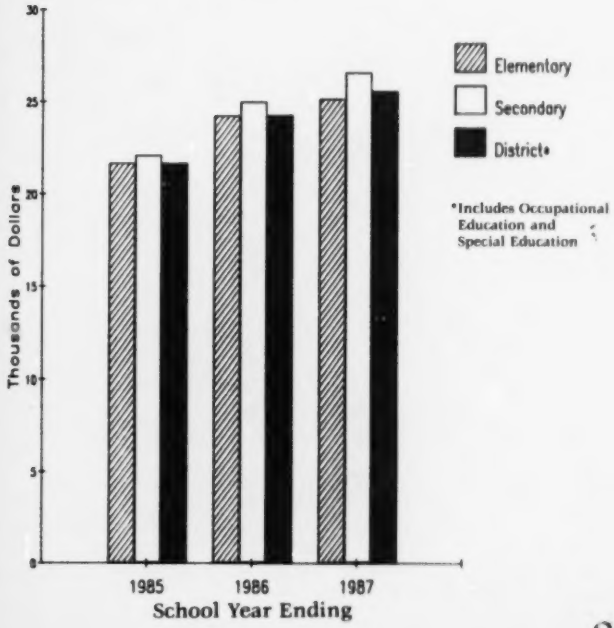


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST
School Years 1985-1987

			PERCENTAGE SCORING		
			In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3	Math	1985	6.9	54.3	38.8
		1986	5.8	56.7	37.5
		1987	12.5	56.5	31.0
	Reading	1985	3.4	64.0	32.6
		1986	6.5	52.4	41.1
		1987	16.1	57.5	26.4
	Language	1985	3.1	61.6	35.3
		1986	8.1	58.7	33.2
		1987	10.1	70.9	19.0
GRADE 6	Math	1985	6.3	55.2	38.5
		1986	7.8	51.1	41.1
		1987	8.1	54.2	37.7
	Reading	1985	3.1	54.9	42.0
		1986	12.1	51.1	36.8
		1987	9.3	49.1	41.6
	Language	1985	4.2	58.6	37.2
		1986	9.6	59.1	31.3
		1987	13.7	60.1	26.2

Esmeralda County School District

At the turn of the century, Esmeralda's Goldfield with 20,000 residents was the largest city in the State.

Recent figures showed the county with 1,500 estimated residents, just shy of being the State's least-populated county. Even so, its population has doubled since 1980. Goldfield remains the most populated area.

More than half of the county's work force was employed by mining and some 30 percent worked for the government.

All but 1 percent of the county is owned by the federal government. The southwest of Esmeralda is high desert that borders with California, and the extreme southern tip of the county is in Death Valley National Monument, near perhaps the State's most frequented ghost town, Rhyolite. Boundary Peak, Nevada's highest elevation at 13,140 feet, is near the county's western border.

FINANCIAL

Esmeralda received a total of $1,063,345 in General Fund revenues in 1987—55.5 percent from state sources, 41.0 percent from local and 3.5 percent from federal.

Esmeralda incurred $6,322 per pupil in General Fund operating costs in 1987. Total General Fund operating costs were $965,870. There were no debt service expenditures or capital project outlay costs. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Of the 168 students in 1987, all were elementary except for one ungraded student. There were no secondary schools in Esmeralda. Esmeralda transports secondary students to school in Nye School District and pays tuition for students to attend high school in Bishop, California.

Some 79 percent of the students were white, 15 percent Hispanic, 4 percent were American Indian and 2 percent Asian.

Special education enrollments numbered 37, 13 more than the prior year. All were mainstreamed.

More than 53 percent of the 16,466 lunches served in 1987 were free or reduced in price. Approximately 65 students qualified for free or reduced-price lunches each month.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1985–1987

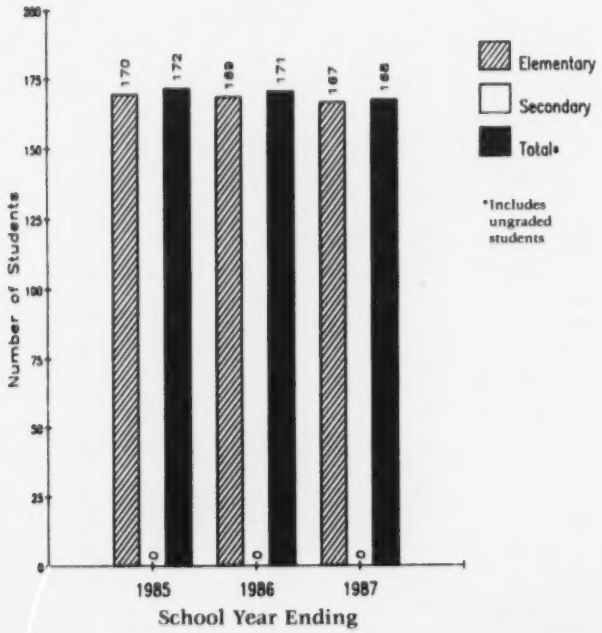
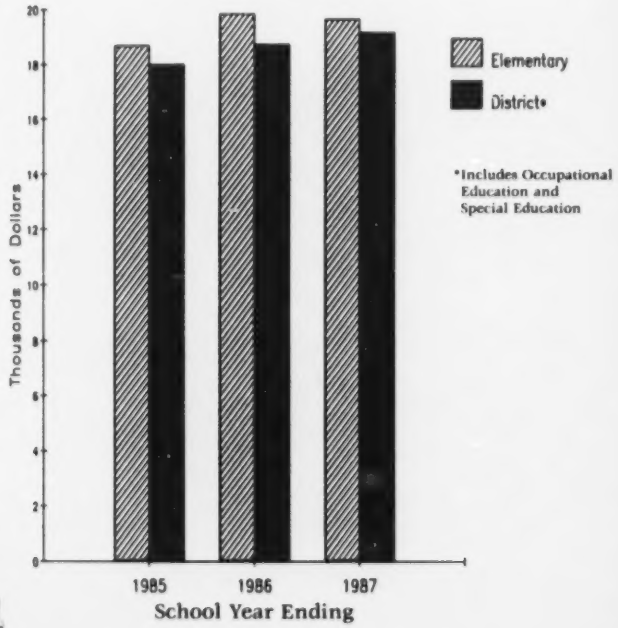


Figure 2

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES

1985–1987



STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Since there were no high schools in Esmeralda, test scores for the ACT, SAT and the Nevada High School Proficiency Examination for high school-aged children were included in the Nye school district report.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. A passing score was attained by 18 of the third graders in math, 20 in reading and 20 in language. Among the sixth graders, 12 passed in math, 13 in reading and 11 in language. Each of the three tests were administered to 24 third graders and 17 sixth graders.

TEACHERS

Esmeralda employed eight elementary and three special education teachers in 1987. Their average salary was $19,218. See Figure 2.

All 11 teachers were white.

CLASSROOM

There were three elementary schools in operation in 1987.

Approximately 95 percent of the students were in attendance on a given school day.

The elementary student/teacher ratio decreased from 21.1 in 1986 to 16.6 in 1987.

Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST

School Years 1985–1987

			PERCENTAGE SCORING		
			In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3	Math	1985	16.7	61.1	22.2
		1986	7.1	42.9	50.0
		1987	25.0	66.7	8.3
	Reading	1985	16.7	50.0	33.3
		1986	7.1	64.3	28.6
		1987	16.7	50.0	33.3
	Language	1985	16.7	72.2	11.1
		1986	7.1	50.0	42.9
		1987	16.7	58.3	25.0
GRADE 6	Math	1985	8.3	66.7	25.0
		1986	6.2	68.8	25.0
		1987	29.4	47.1	23.5
	Reading	1985	8.3	58.4	33.3
		1986	6.2	68.8	25.0
		1987	23.6	58.8	17.6
	Language	1985	16.6	41.7	41.7
		1986	18.7	68.8	12.5
		1987	35.3	52.9	11.8

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Eureka County School District

The county's seat, Eureka was, in the 1870s, one of Nevada's largest cities with 9,000 residents. The bustling mining town supported 100 saloons, several dozen gambling halls and 16 smelters that refined the silver ore of the entire district.

Today the county's population is among the State's lowest: about 1,500 residents. Its population density was also the lowest in the State—less than one-half person per square mile. The population of Eureka increased in this decade, but still numbers about half what it was in 1920. Unlike the trend in most Nevada counties, most of those who moved to Eureka were not from out-of-state. More than half its population live in the unincorporated town of Eureka.

Nearly two-thirds of the work force was employed by the mining industry and the majority of the balance worked for the government.

About 81 percent of the county is federally owned. The geographic center of Nevada lies in the southwest corner of Eureka, in part of the Toiyabe National Forest.

FINANCIAL

Eureka received a total of $2,031,463 in General Fund revenues in 1987—14.3 percent from state sources, 85.4 percent from local and .3 percent from federal.

Eureka incurred $7,463 per pupil in General Fund operating costs. Total General Fund operating costs were $1,478,873. Debt service expenditures were $36,425 and capital project outlay costs were $259,260. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Eureka's enrollment continued to fluctuate, increasing from 176 in 1986 to 205 in 1987. Elementary students numbered 122 and secondary 83. There were no ungraded students.

Almost 90 percent of the students were white, 5 percent were American Indian, 3 percent were Hispanic, and Asians and blacks totaled 1 percent each.

Special education students numbered 36, all of whom were mainstreamed.

Eureka served 16,466 lunches in 1987, some 16 percent of them free or reduced in price. Approximately 23 students qualified for free or reduced-price lunches each month.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 116.7 percent which reflects increased enrollment from four years ago. There were 14 graduates in 1987.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1985–1987

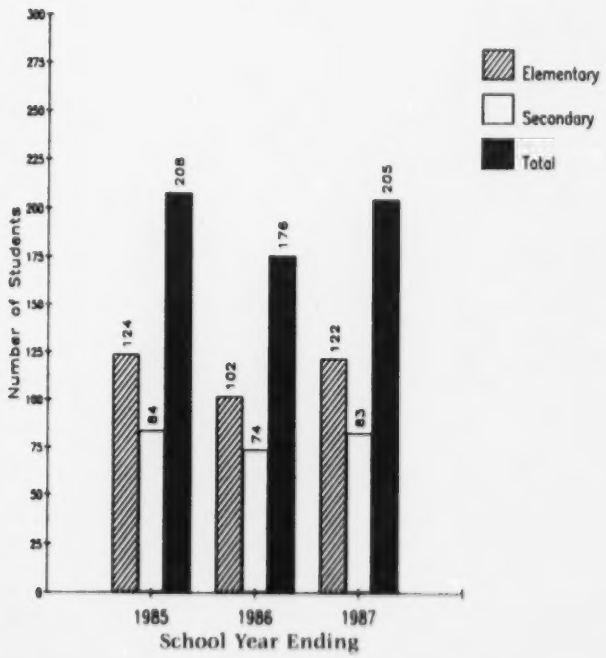
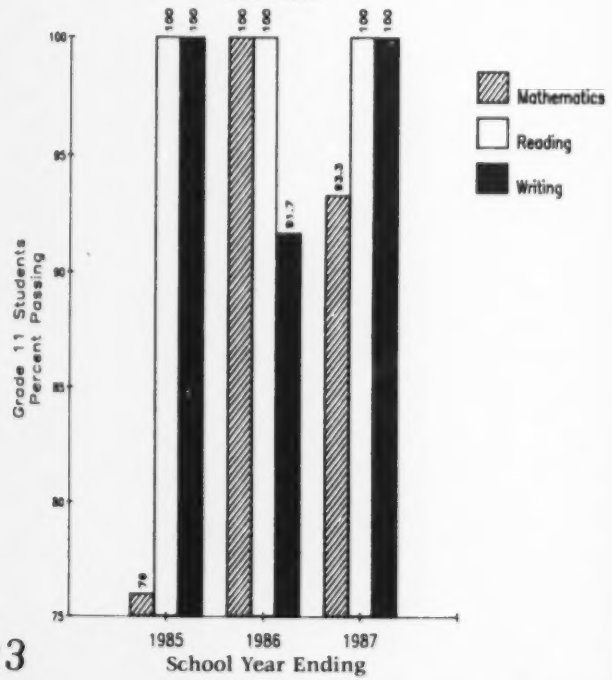


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1985–1987



Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. Of the 14 freshmen tested, 12 passed in math and 13 passed both the reading and writing exams. Of the 15 juniors tested, 14 passed in math and all 15 passed in reading and writing.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. Of the third graders tested, 13 out of 14 passed the language test and all passed the math and reading tests. Among the 15 sixth graders tested, 12 passed in math and 13 in reading. The language test was passed by 15 of the 18 sixth graders tested.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 18.3, up from 16.7 in 1986. Ten seniors were tested.
SAT: Average MATH: 473, up from 356 in 1986; Average VERBAL: 510, up from 341. The test was attempted by four seniors.

TEACHERS

There were 22 classroom teachers—12 elementary, eight secondary, two special education. The average salary increased from $21,639 in 1986 to $24,018 in 1987 (11 percent). See Figure 3.

All 22 teachers were white.

Five teachers held a master's degree.

CLASSROOM

Eureka was comprised of one high school and two elementary schools in 1987.

Approximately 91 percent of the enrollment was in attendance on any given school day.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

	AVERAGE CLASS SIZE			
	High School		Junior High	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
English	12.0	15.8	9.0	11.5
Mathematics	7.3	10.9	9.0	11.5
Science	9.3	21.0	8.0	11.5
Social Studies	11.3	19.6	11.0	11.5
OVERALL	9.5	16.0	9.2	11.5

The elementary student/teacher ratio was 12.2 in 1987.

The graduation requirements remained at:

English	4.0	Computer Sci.	0.5
Mathematics	3.0	Physical Ed.	2.0
Science	3.0	Health	0.5
Social Studies	3.0	Electives	6.0
		TOTAL	22.0

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES

1985–1987

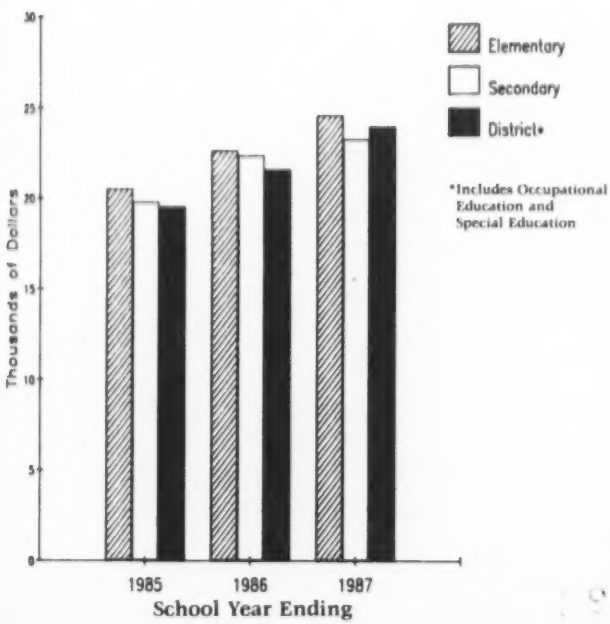


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST

School Years 1985–1987

			PERCENTAGE SCORING	
		In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3				
Math	1985	25.0	66.7	8.3
	1986	14.2	42.9	42.9
	1987	0.0	53.3	46.7
Reading	1985	8.3	58.3	33.4
	1986	14.2	42.9	42.9
	1987	0.0	66.7	33.3
Language	1985	16.7	50.0	33.3
	1986	14.3	50.0	35.7
	1987	7.2	57.1	35.7
GRADE 6				
Math	1985	0.0	85.7	14.3
	1986	0.0	44.4	55.6
	1987	20.0	26.7	53.3
Reading	1985	0.0	50.0	50.0
	1986	11.1	44.4	44.5
	1987	13.3	46.7	40.0
Language	1985	14.4	42.8	42.8
	1986	11.1	44.4	44.5
	1987	13.3	46.7	40.0

Humboldt County School District

The earliest-known explorer's trail went through Humboldt in 1826. Its first settlement was Fort McDermitt, established in northcentral Humboldt in 1865 as a refuge for Comstock-bound travelers. Today it's Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation.

Humboldt's estimated population of 12,000 exceeded that of one-half of Nevada's counties. It increased in recent years by about one-third and most of its new residents moved in from out-of-state. Although Winnemucca remains Humboldt's largest city, most of the recent growth was in unincorporated areas, which accounted for some 60 percent of the population.

Nevada's fourth-largest county, Humboldt comprises most of the State's northern border with Oregon.

Humboldt has a well-diversified economy: the leading industries—service, government and wholesale and retail trade—each had about a one-fifth share of the total jobs. Agriculture, though slipping in recent years, still employed about 8 percent of the workers.

About 80 percent of the county is owned by the federal government, including the Humboldt National Forest.

FINANCIAL

Humboldt received a total of $7,662,953 in revenues in 1987—53.9 percent from state sources, 44.4 percent from local and 1.7 percent from federal. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

Humboldt incurred $3,472 per pupil in General Fund operating costs. Total General Fund expenditures were $7,405,308. Debt service expenditures were $1,145,147 and capital project outlay costs were $378,871.

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Enrollments increased for the first time in three years to a total of 2,228 students. Elementary enrollments showed a one-year increase of 8 percent (1,313 total). Secondary enrollments jumped from 882 to 913. There were two ungraded students.

Some 75 percent of the students were white, 17 percent were Hispanic, 7 percent were American Indian and the remaining 1 percent were either Asian or black.

Special education students numbered 197 in 1987. Among them, 93 percent were mainstreamed and the remainder were in self-contained classrooms/programs.

A total of 147,925 lunches were served in 1987, more than half free or reduced in price. Approximately 566 students qualified for free or reduced-price lunches each school month.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1985–1987

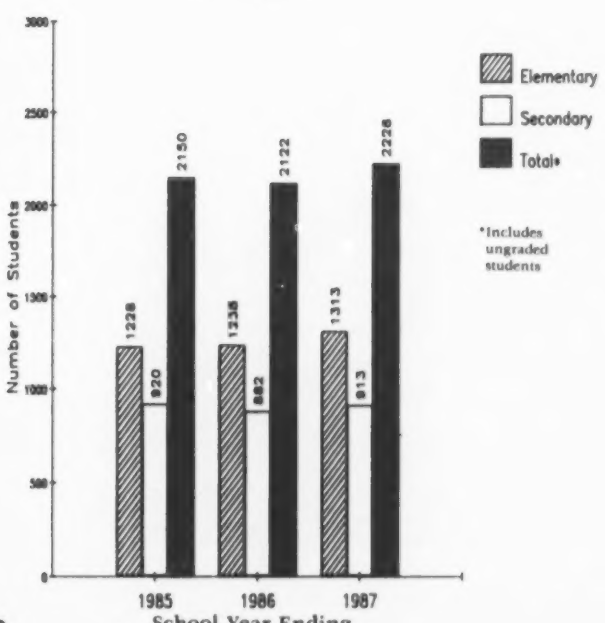
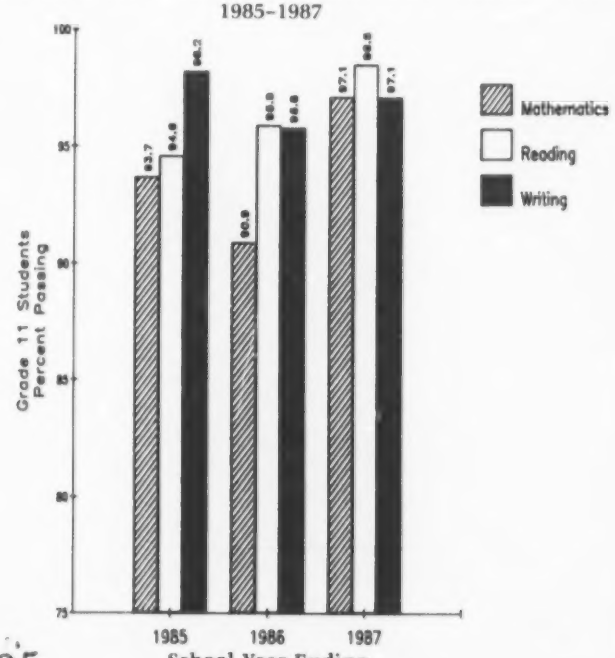


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1985–1987



STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 50.4 percent. Despite a 1 percent increase in secondary students from 1986 to 1987, Humboldt's secondary enrollment has decreased yearly from 1984. There were 117 graduates in 1987. Certificates of attendance were granted to 11 individuals and the same number earned a GED certificate.

Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. Of the 139 ninth graders tested, 80.4 percent passed in math, 75.5 percent in reading and 88.5 percent in writing. Greater than 97 percent of the 136 eleventh graders tested passed each of the three exams.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. Greater than 90 percent of the 153 third graders tested passed in math, language and reading. Of the 144 sixth graders tested, 84.0 percent passed in math, 87.5 percent in reading and 84.7 percent in language.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 17.6, down from 18.7 last year. Some 65 seniors took the exam, slightly more than half of the senior class.
SAT: Average MATH: 461, down five points from 1986; Average VERBAL: 418, down from 437 in 1986. There were 48 examinees, some 38 percent of the senior class.

TEACHERS

Humboldt employed 135 classroom teachers in 1987—72 elementary, 38 secondary, 13 special education and 12 occupational teachers. Salaries averaged $24,311. See Figure 3.

All teachers, with the exception of one Asian, were white.

A master's degree was held by 14 percent of the elementary and 11 percent of the secondary teachers.

CLASSROOM

Humboldt operated two high schools, a junior high school, and 10 elementary schools.

The rate of average daily attendance was 92.9 percent.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

	AVERAGE CLASS SIZE			
	High School		Junior High	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
English	20.6	16.6	20.2	22.0
Mathematics	19.3	18.1	18.9	19.7
Science	21.6	18.5	22.0	24.7
Social Studies	17.1	18.0	19.5	23.5
OVERALL	19.7	17.7	20.1	22.3

The elementary student/teacher ratio was 19.6 in 1987.

The graduation requirements remained unchanged in 1986:

English	3.0	Social Studies	2.0
Mathematics	3.0	Physical Ed.	2.5
Science	2.0	Electives	9.5
		TOTAL	22.0

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES

1985–1987

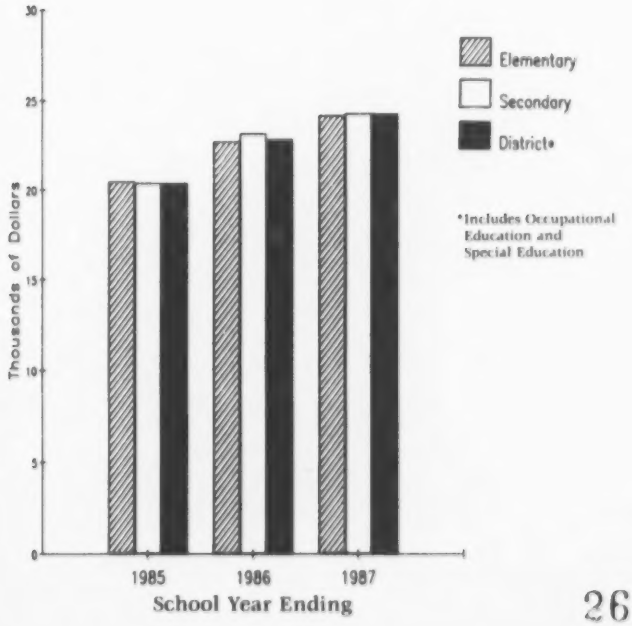


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST

School Years 1985–1987

		PERCENTAGE SCORING		
		In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3				
Math	1985	16.4	66.4	17.2
	1986	9.8	56.9	33.3
	1987	7.9	58.8	33.3
Reading	1985	7.0	69.5	23.5
	1986	6.5	73.9	19.6
	1987	9.8	66.7	23.5
Language	1985	8.6	68.8	22.6
	1986	5.9	64.0	30.1
	1987	7.1	64.1	28.8
GRADE 6				
Math	1985	22.9	54.2	22.9
	1986	23.8	50.0	26.2
	1987	16.0	48.6	35.4
Reading	1985	22.9	53.2	23.9
	1986	13.1	56.1	30.8
	1987	12.5	64.6	22.9
Language	1985	15.6	60.6	23.8
	1986	13.8	57.7	28.5
	1987	15.3	52.8	31.9

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Lander County School District

Austin in the late 1800s was Lander's county seat and boasted 10,000 residents and more than 40 mining camps. Battle Mountain, today's seat, was also a mining camp for a short time, but grew mainly as the railhead for the district.

Recent estimates showed only five Nevada counties had fewer residents than Lander's 6,000. About two-thirds of its residents live in Battle Mountain, and the other major population center is Austin, in the southern end of the county. Most of Lander's new residents—some 70 percent of them—came from out-of-state.

About one-half the jobs in Lander were in mining. Those working in agriculture comprised less than 10 percent of the total. Government employed about one in five workers.

The federal government owns about 93 percent of the county. Birch Creek, Reese River and Big Creek attract outdoorsmen to the county, and the geysers at Beowawe between Battle Mountain and Carlin produce geothermal power for the area.

FINANCIAL

Lander received a total of $3,985,784 in revenue in 1987—59.7 percent from state sources, 36.4 percent from local and 3.9 percent from federal.

Lander incurred $3,919 per pupil in General Fund operating costs. Total General Fund operating costs were $3,873,488. Debt service expenditures and capital project outlay costs were $277,052 and $141,524, respectively. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Lander's enrollment was 1,033, including 598 elementary students, 430 secondary and five ungraded.

Some 85 percent of the students were white, 10 percent were Hispanic, 5 percent were American Indian and there were three Asians.

Special education students numbered 115 in 1987. With the exception of eight students, all were mainstreamed.

Some 42 percent of the 35,941 lunches served in 1987 were free or reduced in price. Each month, an average of 147 students qualified for these lunches.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 78.8 percent. There were 67 graduates in 1987. A total of 13 students qualified for a GED certificate.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1985–1987

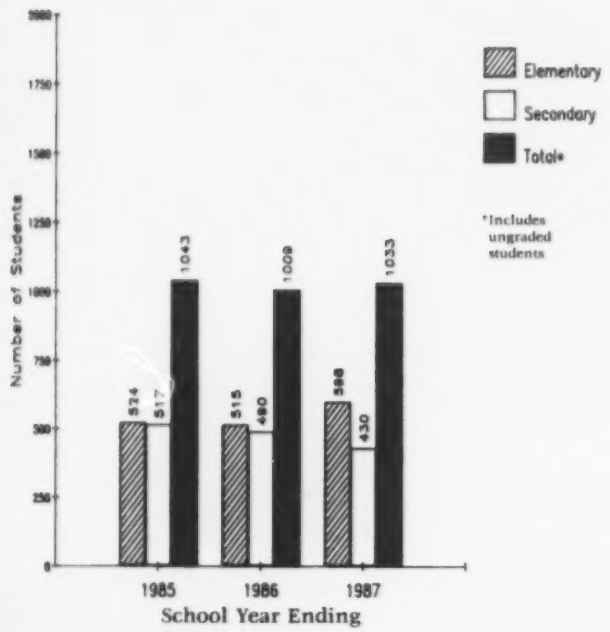
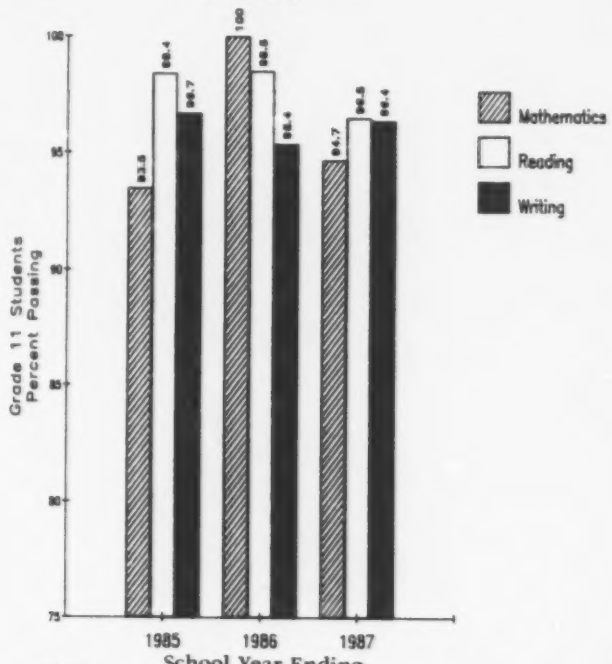


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1985–1987



Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. Of the freshmen tested, 91.2 percent passed math, 86.8 percent in reading and 91 percent in writing. The juniors passed at rates of better than 94 percent in each of the three exams. Some 68 freshmen and 57 juniors took the tests.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. A passing score was obtained by more than 90 percent of the third graders in math, reading and language. The percentage of sixth graders who passed was also greater than 90 percent for each of the three sections. A total of 73 third graders and 51 sixth graders were tested.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 19.5, down from 24.1 the previous year. There were 36 examinees, 55 percent of the senior class.
SAT: No students took the SAT in 1987.

TEACHERS

Lander employed 62 classroom teachers—30 elementary, 21 secondary, seven special education, and four occupational. Their average salary was $24,510. See Figure 3.

Among the teachers, 96 percent were white and the remainder were Hispanic.

Master's degrees were held by 17 percent of the elementary and 4 percent of the secondary teachers.

CLASSROOM

Lander operated six schools—two high schools, one junior high and three elementary.

An average of 95.8 percent of the students were in attendance on any given school day in 1987.

The average class sizes of the core academic curriculum were:

	AVERAGE CLASS SIZE			
	High School		Junior High	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
English	16.1	14.7	18.5	17.3
Mathematics	13.9	15.2	16.0	17.9
Science	12.7	12.4	18.5	19.0
Social Studies	17.5	17.2	18.6	19.5
OVERALL	15.0	14.8	18.0	18.4

The elementary student/teacher ratio was 21.4.

The 1987 graduation requirements were:

English	4	Social Sciences	3
Mathematics	3	Physical Ed.	3
Science	2	Electives	7
		TOTAL	22

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES
1985–1987

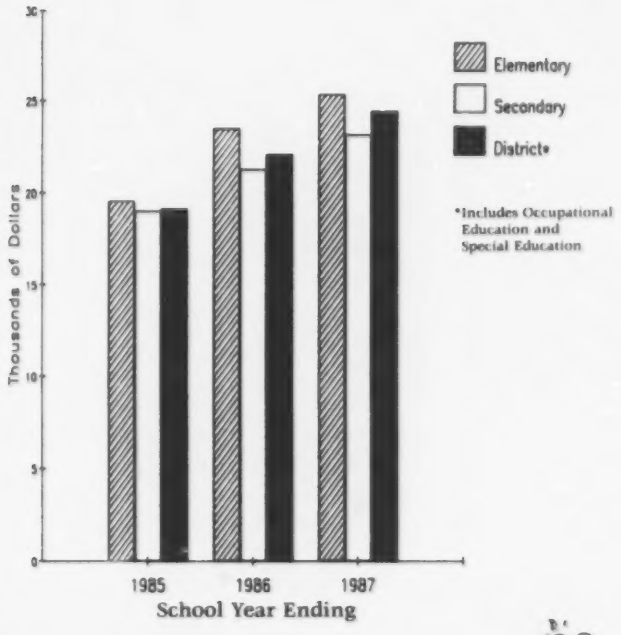


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST
School Years 1985–1987

		PERCENTAGE SCORING		
		In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3				
Math	1985	4.5	71.2	24.3
	1986	5.2	72.4	22.4
	1987	1.3	60.3	38.4
Reading	1985	1.5	77.3	21.2
	1986	6.9	72.4	20.7
	1987	9.5	65.8	24.7
Language	1985	0.0	72.7	27.3
	1986	4.4	73.5	22.1
	1987	4.1	58.9	37.0
GRADE 6				
Math	1985	7.4	70.6	22.0
	1986	7.3	78.2	14.5
	1987	5.8	66.7	27.5
Reading	1985	4.5	67.6	27.9
	1986	5.4	65.5	29.1
	1987	3.9	70.6	25.5
Language	1985	1.5	73.5	25.0
	1986	10.9	65.5	23.6
	1987	3.9	70.6	25.5

Lincoln County School District

The first settlement in Lincoln County was Panaca, founded by Mormon farmers in 1864. By the 1870s, some 12,000 resided in the silver mining town of Pioche, north of Panaca near the Utah border.

Lincoln is the State's third-largest county, and its population density is among the lowest—less than one-half person per square mile. Most of the 4,200 total live in the tri-city area of Panaca, Pioche and Caliente. Caliente, the county seat and home to a famous mission-style railroad depot built in 1923, housed about one-fourth of the county's residents.

A large number of Lincoln's labor force work at the Nevada Test Site in Nye County. The other major employer was local government. The industries of mining and wholesale and retail trade have declined since 1981.

About 96 percent of the county is federally owned. Its southwest corner is taken up by the Nevada Test Site. Five state parks are in Lincoln, including Beaver Dam and Cathedral Gorge.

FINANCIAL

Lincoln received a total of $4,349,830 in revenues in 1987—80.5 percent from state sources, 15.5 percent from local and 4.0 percent from federal.

Lincoln incurred $5,210 per pupil in General Fund operating costs. Total General Fund expenditures were $4,411,791. Debt service expenditures were $108,928 and capital project outlay costs were $168,009. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Lincoln's enrollment of 874 students included 430 elementary, 440 secondary and four ungraded.

Among them were 92 percent white, 4 percent Hispanic, 2 percent black, 1 percent American Indian and 1 percent Asian students.

Special education students numbered 874 in 1986—88 percent mainstreamed and 12 percent in self-contained classrooms/programs.

The district served 82,704 lunches in 1987. Each month an average of 232 students qualified for free or reduced-in-price lunches (38 percent of the total).

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 77.9 percent. There were 53 graduates in 1987. Two students received adult diplomas and 17 qualified for a GED certificate.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1985–1987

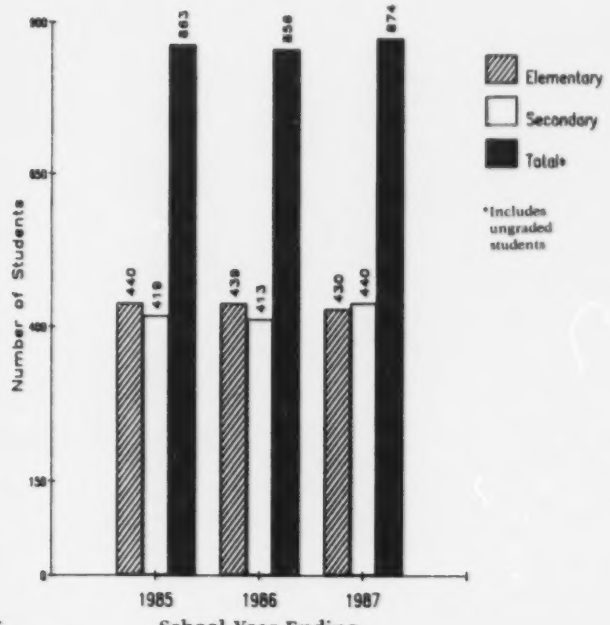
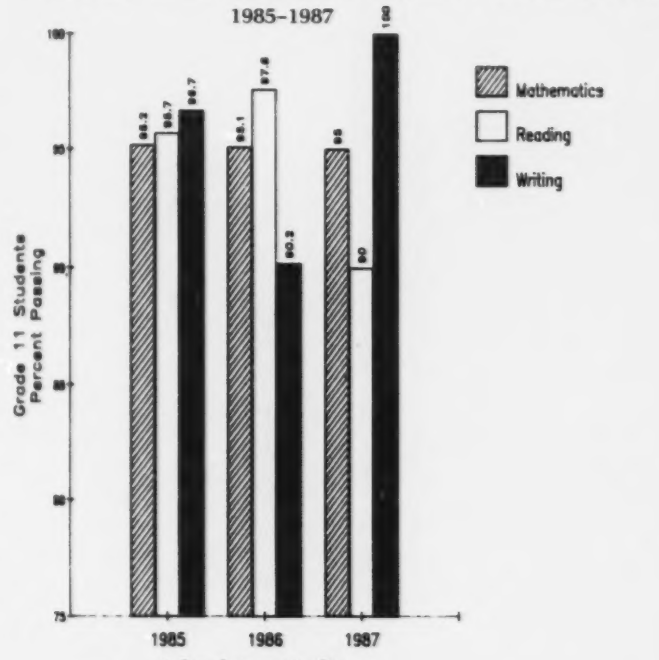


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1985–1987



Nevada High School proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. The math exam was passed by 95.4 percent of the ninth graders, the reading by 89.2 percent and the writing by 91.5 percent. Passing rates for the juniors were 95 percent in math, 90 percent in reading and 100 percent in writing. There were 65 freshmen and 60 junior examinees.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. About 90 percent of the third graders passed each of the three sections. Of the sixth graders tested, 88.9 percent passed in math, 90.7 percent in reading and 87.1 percent in language. There were 50 third grade and 54 sixth grade examinees.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 19.5, up from 19.2 in 1986. Some 21 seniors took the exam.
SAT: No Lincoln students took the test in 1987.

TEACHERS

A total of 59 classroom teachers were employed—22 elementary, 20 secondary, eight special education and nine occupational. Their average salary was $24,423. See Figure 3.

All the teachers were white with the exception of one Hispanic.

A master's degree was held by 14 percent of the elementary and 10 percent of the secondary teachers.

CLASSROOM

The district consisted of two high schools, four elementary schools and a girls' high school operated under state funding.

The average daily attendance was 95.3 percent in 1987.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

	AVERAGE CLASS SIZE			
	High School		Junior High	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
English	13.9	20.3	16.8	16.9
Mathematics	11.0	15.1	16.9	16.9
Science	13.0	13.4	20.0	19.7
Social Sciences	14.9	15.1	16.8	17.6
OVERALL	13.2	16.0	17.5	17.7

The elementary student/teacher ratio was 17.9.

The graduation requirements in 1987 were (in credits):

English	4.0	Physical Ed.	2.0
Mathematics	3.0	Health	0.5
Science	2.0	Comptr. Awrness	0.5
Social Studies	2.0	Electives	9.0
		TOTAL	23.0

Students who graduate in 1991-92 will also be required to have earned one credit in Humanities/Arts in addition to the other graduation requirements.

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES

1985–1987

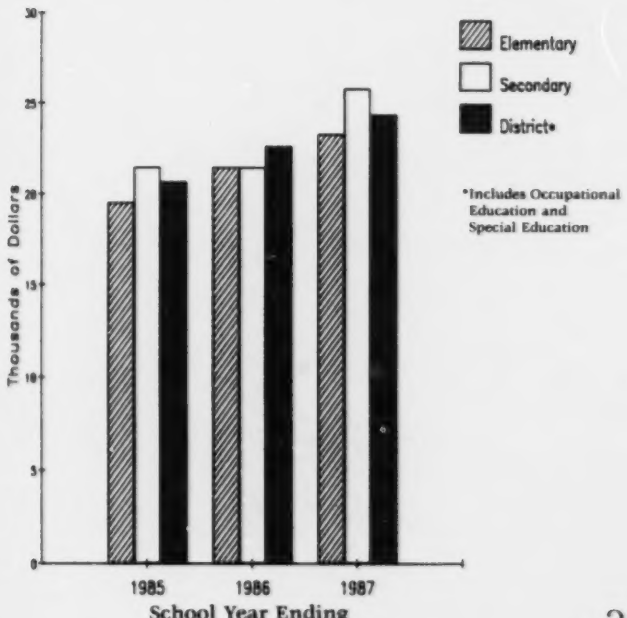


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST

School Years 1985–1987

			PERCENTAGE SCORING	
		In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3				
Math	1985	5.2	50.9	43.9
	1986	4.3	50.7	45.0
	1987	8.0	46.0	46.0
Reading	1985	1.7	47.4	50.9
	1986	7.2	60.9	31.9
	1987	10.0	56.0	34.0
Language	1985	5.3	49.1	45.6
	1986	0.0	58.0	42.0
	1987	8.0	58.0	34.0
GRADE 6				
Math	1985	7.0	46.5	46.5
	1986	5.0	47.5	47.5
	1987	11.1	46.3	42.6
Reading	1985	2.3	54.5	43.2
	1986	3.4	54.2	42.4
	1987	9.3	61.1	29.6
Language	1985	4.5	63.6	31.9
	1986	6.8	54.2	39.0
	1987	12.9	59.3	27.8

Lyon County School District

Lyon, featuring Mason Valley, is the richest farmland in the State. Its county seat started out as Pizen Switch, was renamed Greenfield, and finally became Yerington, after railroad executive H. M. Yerington. The county holds the distinction of being the site of Nevada's first gold strike—Dayton in 1849.

Lyon, with 17,000 residents estimated recently, was the State's sixth-most populated county, and it is the fourth-smallest in area. Its population was spread evenly throughout the areas of Dayton, Silver Springs, Fernley, Wellington-Smith and Yerington. Although Yerington, the county seat, is the largest city, only some 15 percent of the county's total live there. A high percentage—nearly one-half—of Lyon's new residents are from elsewhere in Nevada.

About one in ten workers held jobs in agriculture, and the balance were spread among wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, government and the service industry.

Lyon, about 30 miles from Lake Tahoe, is bordered by six other counties and by California. Two-thirds of the county is owned by the federal government.

FINANCIAL

Lyon received a total of $11,503,287 in General Fund revenues—73.7 percent from state sources, 25.6 percent from local sources and .7 percent from federal sources. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

Lyon incurred $3,610 per pupil in General Fund operating costs. Total General Fund expenditures were $11,730,968. Debt service expenditures were $1,007,324 and capital project outlay costs were $150,729.

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Lyon's enrollment was 3,351 in 1987. Elementary students outnumbered secondary 1,855 to 1,490. There were six ungraded students.

Special education enrollments totaled 376. Some 91 percent were mainstreamed with the remainder in self-contained classrooms/programs.

Approximately 44 percent of the 300,529 lunches served were free or reduced-price in 1987, served to an average of 999 students each month.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 87.0 percent. Lyon graduated 208 seniors in 1987. Some 14 adult diplomas were awarded and 15 students qualified for a GED certificate.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1985–1987

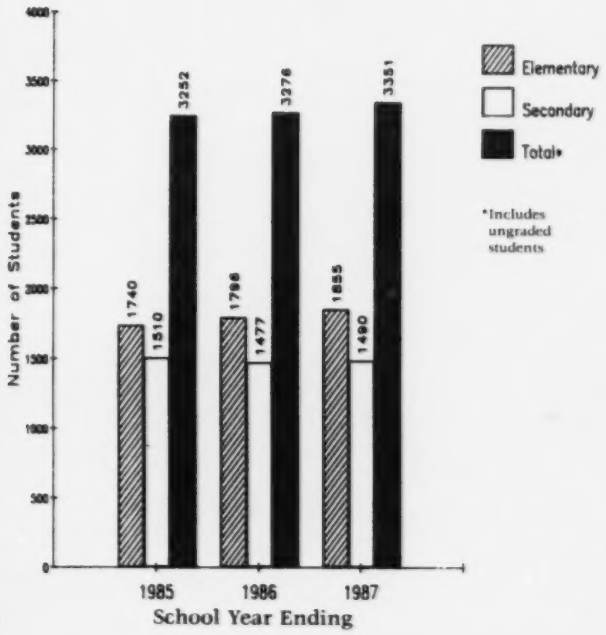
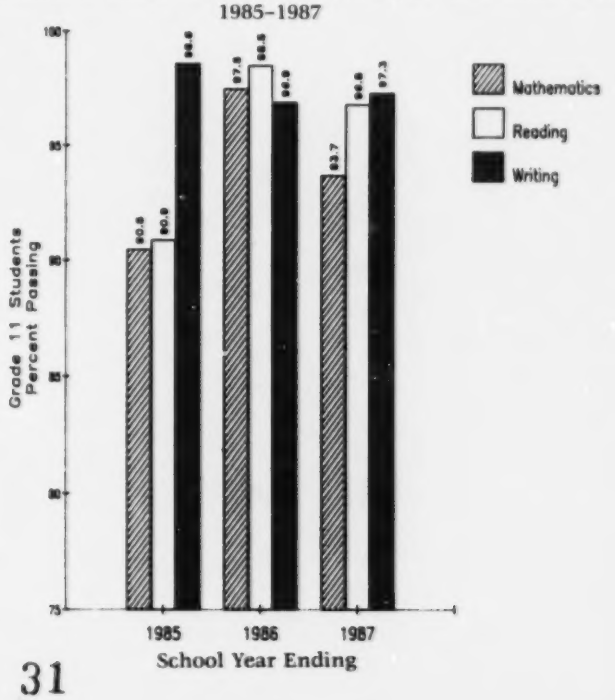


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1985–1987



Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. Of the 245 freshmen tested, 92.7 percent passed in math, 84.6 percent in reading and 92.6 percent in writing. The 189 juniors passed at a rate of over 93 percent in each of the three exams.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. A passing score was obtained by 87.2 percent of the third graders in math, 91.9 percent in reading and 92.0 percent in language. The sixth graders passed at rates of 88.6 percent in math, 90.1 percent in reading and 86.0 percent in language. A total of 246 third graders and 184 sixth graders were tested.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 17.5, down from 17.8 the prior year. A total of 108 seniors took the exam, greater than 50 percent of the senior class.
SAT: Average MATH: 500, down two points from 1986. Average VERBAL: 458, down 19 points. Some 24 seniors, 11 percent of the senior class, took the exam.

TEACHERS

Lyon employed 181 teachers in 1987. They consisted of 88 elementary, 61 secondary, 24 special education and eight occupational. Their average salary was $24,944. See Figure 3.

Among the teachers, 96 percent were white, 3 percent were Hispanic, with Asian and American Indians at less than 1 percent each.

Approximately 5 percent of the elementary and 16 percent of the secondary teachers held a master's degree.

CLASSROOM

Lyon operated 11 schools including four high schools, two middle schools and five elementary schools.

On any given school day, an average of 92.6 percent of Lyon's students were in attendance.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

	AVERAGE CLASS SIZE			
	High School		Junior High	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
English	18.9	20.7	21.9	22.2
Mathematics	19.0	18.1	22.0	20.3
Science	18.9	18.5	22.5	20.4
Social Studies	20.9	23.9	21.8	21.6
OVERALL	19.4	20.2	22.0	21.1

Lyon's elementary student/teacher ratio was 21.8 in 1987.

The graduation requirements were (in credits):

English	4.0	Physical Ed.	2.0
Mathematics	2.0	Health	0.5
Science	1.0	Electives	8.5
Social Studies	3.0		
		TOTAL	21.0

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES

1985-1987

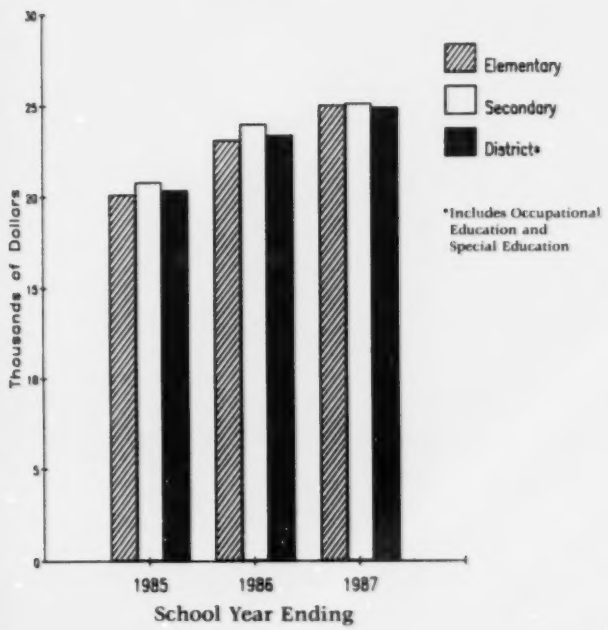


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST

School Years 1985-1987

			PERCENTAGE SCORING		
			In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3	Math	1985	9.6	65.6	24.8
		1986	12.4	68.1	19.5
		1987	12.8	65.3	21.9
	Reading	1985	11.7	62.2	26.1
		1986	9.7	65.4	24.9
		1987	8.1	67.9	24.0
	Language	1985	8.5	68.7	22.8
		1986	8.4	66.2	25.4
		1987	8.0	68.4	23.6
GRADE 6	Math	1985	21.4	48.5	30.1
		1986	18.5	61.7	19.8
		1987	11.4	62.0	26.6
	Reading	1985	10.7	60.7	28.6
		1986	12.9	62.7	24.4
		1987	9.9	59.0	31.1
	Language	1985	15.4	57.9	26.7
		1986	14.8	61.7	23.5
		1987	14.0	51.6	34.4

Mineral County School District

Mineral is a sparsely populated county—some 1.6 people per square mile—that shares Nevada's southwestern border with California.

The county derived its name from the ore discoveries at Aurora in 1861, and later at Candelaria, Belleville, Rhodes and Marietta. By the late 1880s, silver, borax and salt mining had decreased, and these towns that had supported thousands were nearly abandoned.

As a center of mining railroad traffic, the county seat of Hawthorne remained active until mining waned in southern Nevada in the 1920s. The opening of the Hawthorne Ammunition Depot after World War II was the main reason for a doubling of the county population in the decade from 1940 to 1950. Recent population figures showed that 85 percent of Mineral's 6,000-plus residents live in and around Hawthorne. Most of the balance reside in Schurz and Mina.

More than half the county jobs result from civilian contracts with the military.

The federal government owns about 80 percent of the county. Most of the Walker River Indian Reservation is in northern Mineral County. Walker Lake, at the northern end of Hawthorne, is a popular fishing and recreation area, the county's Excelsior and Wassuk mountains attract hunters from throughout the State.

FINANCIAL

Mineral received a total of $4,830,719 in revenues in 1987—67.6 percent from state sources, 20.4 percent from local and 12.0 percent from federal. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

Mineral incurred $4,261 per pupil in General Fund operating costs. Total General Fund operating costs were $4,788,659. Debt service expenditures were $97,934. There were no Capital project outlay costs.

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Mineral's enrollment showed a one-year decrease of three percent to 1,168 students in 1987. Elementary students numbered 680 and secondary 484, both decreases. There were four ungraded students.

Of Mineral's students, three-quarters were white, 11 percent were American Indian, 7 percent were black, 5 percent were Hispanic and 1 percent were Asian.

All of Mineral's 144 special education students were mainstreamed.

Of the 71,280 lunches served in 1987, 38 percent were free or reduced in price. Some 218 students qualified for these lunches each school month.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1985–1987

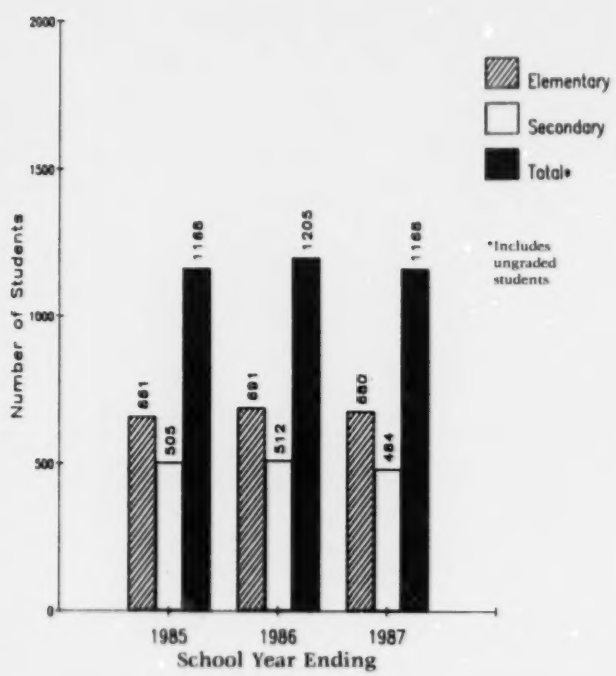
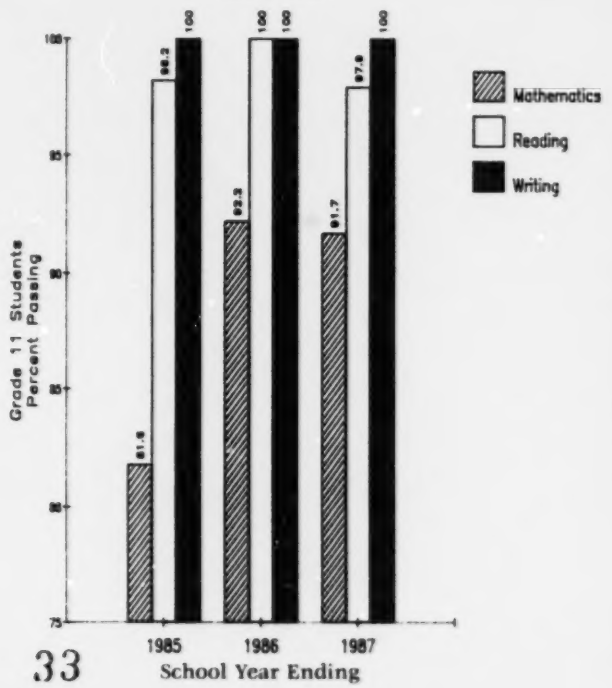


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1985–1987



STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 76.5 percent. There were 65 graduates in 1987, in addition to seven adult diplomas. Some 22 students qualified for GED certificates.

Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. The percentages of ninth graders who passed were 87.7 percent in math, 92.4 percent in reading and 92.3 percent in writing. Among eleventh graders, 92.2 percent passed in math and all passed reading and writing. The exams were taken by 91 freshmen and 64 juniors.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. Greater than 90 percent of the third graders passed the test's three sections. Passing rates among sixth graders stood at 93.1 percent in math, 84.5 percent in reading and 81.1 percent in language. Tested were 78 third graders and 58 sixth graders.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 21.2, up from 19.0 the prior year. Senior examinees numbered 23, approximately one-third of the senior class.
SAT: Average MATH: 496, up one point from 1986; Average VERBAL: 466, down four points. There were 16 senior test takers.

TEACHERS

Mineral's 71 teachers included 33 elementary, 25 secondary, nine special education and four occupational teachers. Their average salary was $26,778, a one-year 11 percent increase. See Figure 3.

Of the classroom teachers, 95 percent were white, 4 percent were American Indian and 1 percent were Hispanic.

A master's degree was earned by 15 percent of the elementary and 8 percent of the secondary teachers.

CLASSROOM

Mineral operated four schools in 1987—a high school and three elementary schools.

On any given school day, 94.1 percent of Mineral's enrollment attended school.

The average class sizes of the core academic curriculum were:

	AVERAGE CLASS SIZE			
	High School		Junior High	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
English	20.2	17.2	20.1	20.3
Mathematics	19.4	23.4	20.6	19.8
Science	20.9	22.8	22.6	19.5
Social Studies	19.6	17.5	22.7	22.2
OVERALL	20.0	19.6	21.2	20.4

The elementary student/teacher ratio was 21.3 in 1987.

The graduation requirements were (in credits):

English	3.0	Physical Ed.	2.0
Mathematics	2.0	Health	0.5
Science	2.0	Electives	8.5
Social Studies	3.0		
		TOTAL	21.0

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES

1985–1987

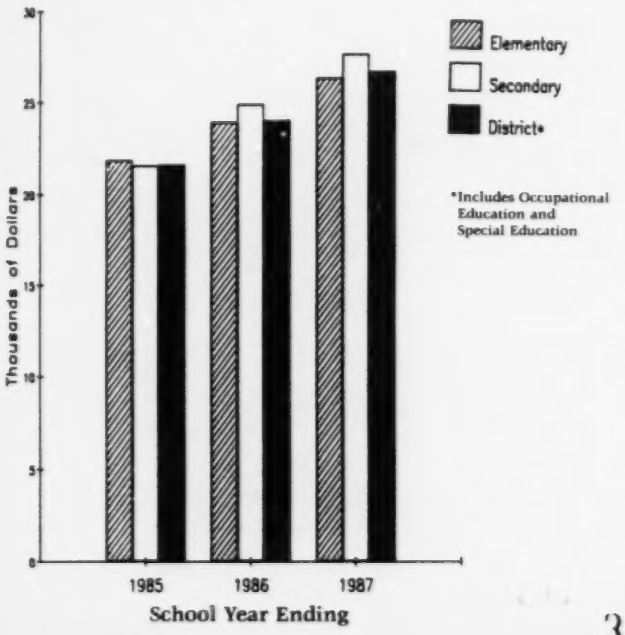


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST

School Years 1985–1987

			PERCENTAGE SCORING		
			In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3	Math	1985	7.3	76.8	15.9
		1986	18.9	62.2	18.9
		1987	3.9	62.8	33.3
	Reading	1985	6.1	68.3	25.6
		1986	7.8	68.9	23.3
		1987	2.6	69.2	28.2
	Language	1985	2.3	73.3	24.4
		1986	12.2	68.9	18.9
		1987	1.3	78.2	20.5
GRADE 6	Math	1985	14.7	64.0	21.3
		1986	11.8	59.2	29.0
		1987	6.9	65.5	27.6
	Reading	1985	10.7	68.0	21.3
		1986	3.9	72.4	23.7
		1987	15.5	62.1	22.4
	Language	1985	13.3	66.7	20.0
		1986	9.2	68.4	22.4
		1987	18.9	55.2	25.9

Nye County School District

By 1910, gold discoveries had made Tonopah the political and economic center of Nevada—more than $150 million in ore had been taken from Jim Butler's strike.

Most of its population still reside in Tonopah, with the remainder living in Beatty and Pahrump. Like other mining counties, Nye decreased in population from 1920 to 1950. Between 1950 and 1980, however, copper discoveries caused it to grow by some 192 percent—the fastest rate of all Nevada counties.

About two-thirds of the county's jobs were connected with the Nevada Test Site, and mining remained a significant employer.

Nye is the largest county in the State, some three-fourths of it is owned by the federal government. Its extreme western border is in Death Valley National Monument, and in Nye's northwest are portions of the Toiyabe National Forest and Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Park.

FINANCIAL

Nye received $9,629,866 in General Fund revenues in 1987—49.8 percent from state sources, 49.5 percent from local and .8 percent from federal.

Nye incurred $3,865 per pupil in General Fund operating costs. Total General Fund expenditures were $9,823,986. Debt service expenditures were $1,097,296 and capital project outlay costs were $650,838. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Nye's enrollment of 2,632 students was a 3 percent decrease from last year. In school were 1,464 elementary students and 1,168 secondary.

Approximately 85 percent of the students were white. One in ten were Hispanic and 3 percent were American Indian. Asians and blacks each accounted for 1 percent of the enrollment.

All 361 of the special education students were mainstreamed.

A total of 248,222 lunches were provided in 1987. Some 36 percent of them were served to an average of 529 students each month at free or reduced prices.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 64.9 percent. There were 161 graduates in 1987. One student received a certificate of attendance and eight qualified for a GED.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1985–1987

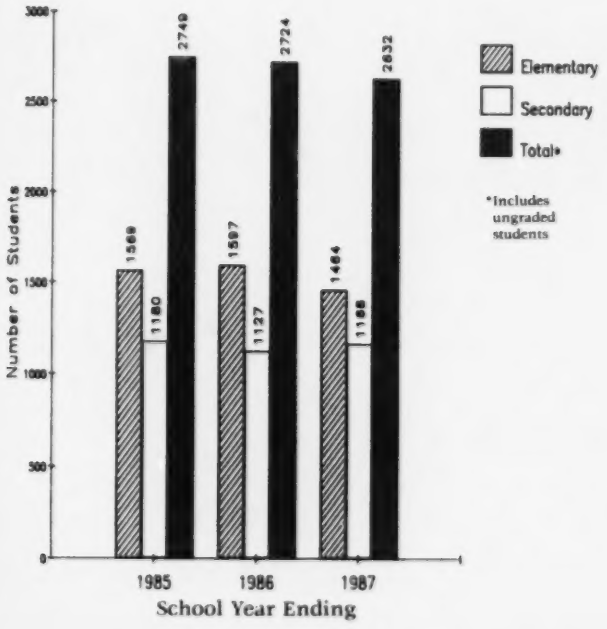
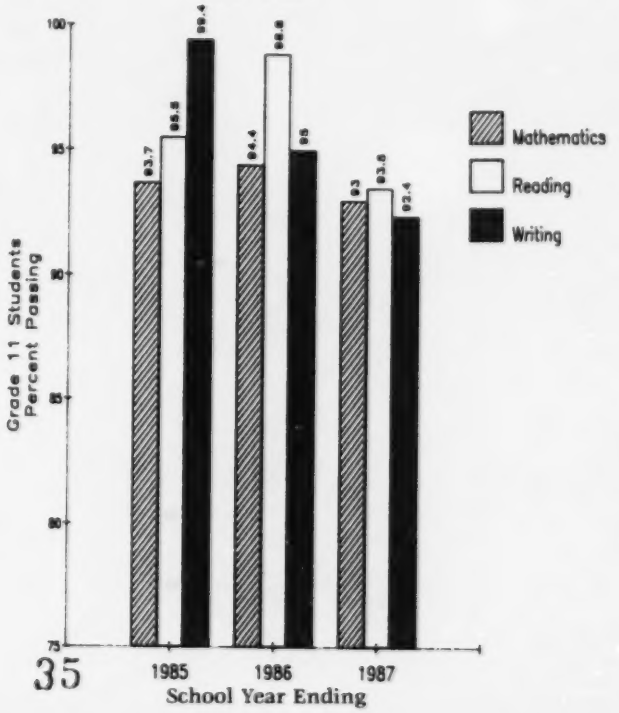


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1985–1987



Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. Of the 192 freshmen tested, 86.5 percent passed in math, 82.3 percent in reading and 87.4 percent in writing. Greater than 90 percent of the 185 junior examinees passed each of the three exams.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. Passing rates among the 207 third graders tested were 89.4 percent in math, 88.5 percent in reading and 84.6 percent in language. The 140 sixth graders passed at rates of 84.8 percent in math, 91.3 percent in reading and 85.7 percent in language.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 19.8, up from 18.4 in 1986; 57 seniors, one-third of the senior class, took the exam.
SAT: Average MATH: 384, up from 377 in 1987; Average VERBAL: 384, up from 372; 44 seniors took the exam, 32 more than the prior year.

TEACHERS

Nye employed 149 teachers—68 elementary, 53 secondary, 17 special education and 11 occupational. Their average salary in 1987 was $24,652. See Figure 3.

All the teachers were white, except for one American Indian.

A master's degree was held by 13 percent of the elementary and 9 percent of the secondary teachers.

CLASSROOM

Nye consisted of 14 schools in 1987—four high schools, a middle school, and nine elementary schools.

On a given day an average of 93 percent of the students were in attendance.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

	AVERAGE CLASS SIZE			
	High School		Junior High	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
English	17.6	18.0	15.2	16.3
Mathematics	16.1	14.7	20.8	17.2
Science	17.6	11.3	22.4	15.9
Social Studies	22.4	21.0	6.5	17.8
OVERALL	18.3	16.1	17.9	16.8

The student/teacher ratio was 20.6 in 1987.

Nye graduation requirements remained at (in credits):

English	4.0	Physical Ed.	2.0
Mathematics	2.0	Health	0.5
Science	1.0	Other	1.0
Social Studies	2.0	Electives	9.5
		TOTAL	22.0

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES

1985–1987

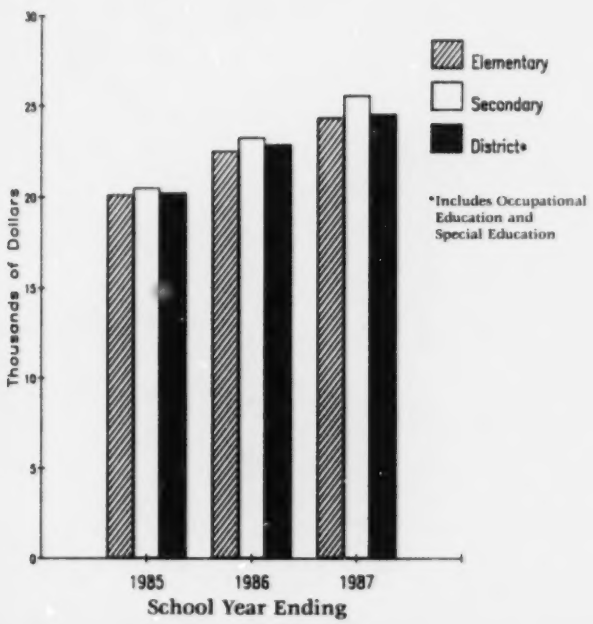


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST

School Years 1985–1987

			PERCENTAGE SCORING		
			In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3	Math	1985	17.9	54.7	27.4
		1986	19.8	55.9	24.3
		1987	10.6	65.4	24.0
	Reading	1985	15.0	61.7	23.3
		1986	12.1	65.2	22.7
		1987	11.5	68.7	19.8
	Language	1985	14.9	58.6	26.5
		1986	15.3	61.7	23.0
		1987	15.4	67.3	17.3
GRADE 6	Math	1985	16.7	56.5	26.8
		1986	13.9	63.6	22.5
		1987	15.2	53.0	31.8
	Reading	1985	7.1	57.1	35.8
		1986	14.4	61.5	24.1
		1987	8.7	66.0	25.3
	Language	1985	13.7	55.9	30.4
		1986	15.8	60.2	24.0
		1987	14.3	64.3	21.4

Pershing County School District

Western emigrants in the 1860s first settled Pershing County, traveling the Humboldt River to its sink at the edge of the Forty-Mile Desert at "Big Meadow." This farming community was later named Lovelock, the county seat. Gold and silver mining helped to establish other towns along the Humboldt—Mill City, Unionville and Oreana.

With some 4,000 residents today, Pershing ranks as the fourth-least populated Nevada county. Half of its residents live in Lovelock.

Some 16 percent worked in agriculture. The remaining jobs were split fairly evenly among government, mining and wholesale and retail trade.

Pershing is bordered by four counties in northwestern Nevada. Some 76 percent of it is federally owned. Twenty-two miles north of Lovelock is Rye Patch Dam, a popular boating and fishing area; seven miles west is Giant Tufa Park, featuring the geologic deposits from ancient Lake Lahontan.

FINANCIAL

Pershing received a total of $2,708,282 in General Fund revenues in 1987—58.1 percent from state sources, 40.5 percent from local and 1.4 percent from federal.

Pershing incurred $3,692 per pupil in General Fund operating costs. Total General Fund operating costs were $2,541,773. Debt service expenditures were $267,464. There were no capital project outlay costs. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Pershing's enrollment increased by 6 percent from the prior year to 709 students in 1987. There were 401 elementary and 308 secondary students. There were no ungraded students.

The ethnic distribution among students was three-quarters white, 14 percent Hispanic, 9 percent American Indian and 1 percent Asian. Two black students were enrolled.

All 39 special education students were mainstreamed.

Some 42 percent of the 52,973 school lunches served in 1987 were free or reduced in price. Approximately 176 students qualified each month for these lunches.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 97.6 percent. There were 41 graduates and four students who qualified for a GED certificate.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1985–1987

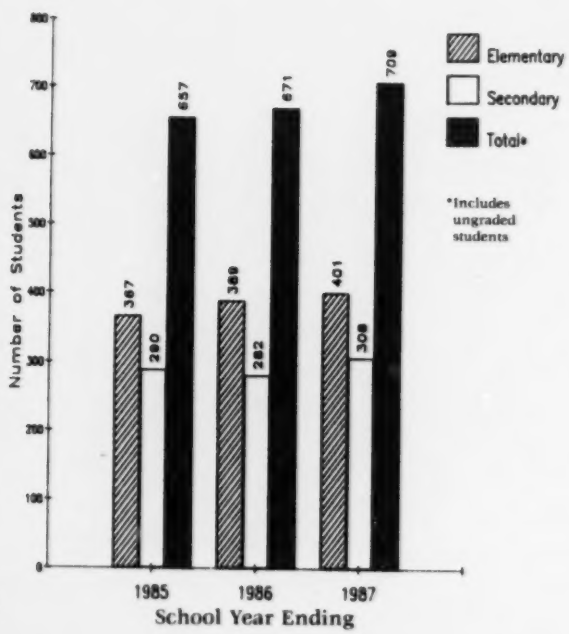
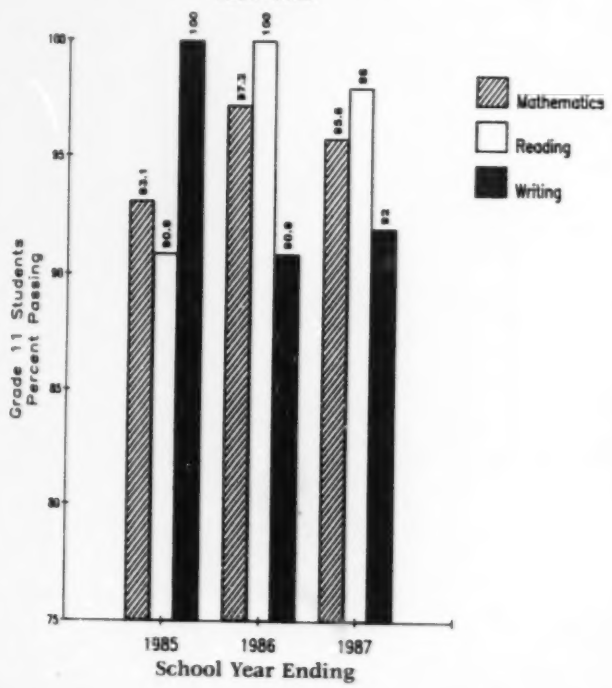


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1985–1987



Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. Of the 47 freshmen tested, 87.2 percent passed in math, 87.2 percent in reading and 89.4 percent in writing. The 49 junior examinees passed at rates of greater than 90 percent on each of the three exams.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. Passing rates among third graders were 69.4 percent in math, 84.8 percent in reading and 88.7 percent in language. The percentage of sixth graders who passed was 82 percent in math, 86 percent in reading and 80 percent in language. There were 62 grade three and 50 grade six examinees.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 19.0, up two points from 1986. Twelve students took the test.
SAT: Average MATH: 518; Average VERBAL: 468. Four seniors attempted the exam in 1987.

TEACHERS

Among Pershing's 40 classroom teachers were 19 elementary, 12 secondary, four special education and five occupational. Their average salary increased by 11 percent in one year to $25,527 in 1987. See Figure 3.

The district employed one Hispanic teacher, the balance were white.

An advanced academic degree was held by one in ten of the elementary and 17 percent of the secondary.

CLASSROOM

Pershing operated a high school and two elementary schools in 1987.

On average, 94 percent of the students were in attendance daily.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

	AVERAGE CLASS SIZE			
	High School		Junior High	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
English	21.4	23.3	24.0	26.3
Mathematics	15.0	20.9	25.5	26.3
Science	15.6	17.1	24.8	26.3
Social Studies	17.0	19.3	24.8	26.3
OVERALL	17.4	20.3	24.6	26.3

The student/teacher ratio was 23.6.

Pershing graduation requirements were (in credits):

English	4.0	Physical Ed.	2.5
Mathematics	2.0	Health	0.5
Science	2.0	Other	1.0
Social Studies	2.0	Electives	9.0
		TOTAL	23.0

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES
1985–1987

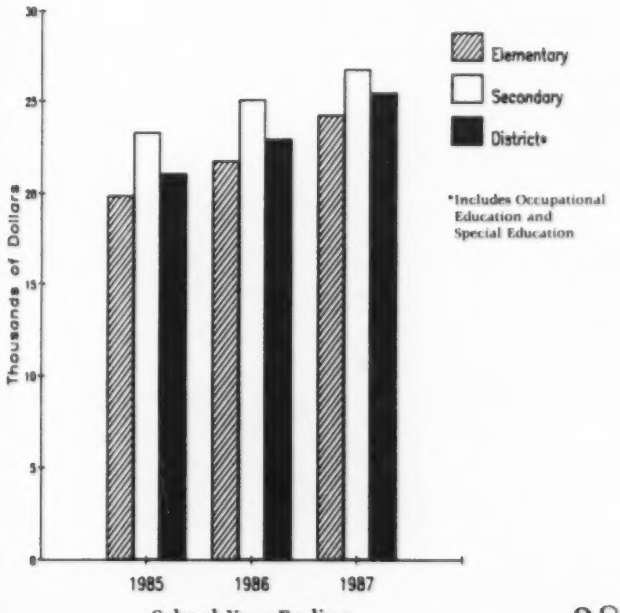


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST
School Years 1985–1987

			PERCENTAGE SCORING	
		In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3	Math	1985	24.4	60.0	15.6
		1986	24.4	56.1	19.5
		1987	30.6	58.1	11.3
	Reading	1985	2.2	82.2	15.6
		1986	14.6	56.1	29.3
		1987	15.2	72.9	11.9
	Language	1985	0.0	86.7	13.3
		1986	12.5	62.5	25.0
		1987	11.3	75.8	12.9
GRADE 6	Math	1985	11.3	59.2	29.5
		1986	22.9	64.6	12.5
		1987	18.0	56.0	26.0
	Reading	1985	6.8	54.6	38.6
		1986	18.7	56.3	25.0
		1987	14.0	64.0	22.0
	Language	1985	15.9	52.3	31.8
		1986	27.1	60.4	12.5
		1987	20.0	48.0	32.0

Storey County School District

During the boom years of the Comstock Lode from 1859 to 1875, Storey's Virginia City numbered more than 30,000 residents. The Lode was the richest deposit of gold and silver ever mined.

Because it is the State's second-smallest county, Storey has an above-average population density—6.8 persons per square mile. Its total population of 1,800, however, is exceeded by all but two counties. Most residents live in or near Virginia City. Storey was one of only two counties for which the majority of its new residents came from within Nevada.

Nearly half of Storey's residents commuted to neighboring counties, mostly to Carson City and Washoe. About 42 percent of the jobs based in the county were in mining. About 26 percent were in wholesale and retail trade, an indication of tourism in Virginia City.

Only eight percent of Storey County is owned by the federal government, the lowest portion of any Nevada county. It is located about 30 miles from California and bordered by three Nevada counties.

FINANCIAL

Storey received a total of $1,390,357 in General Fund revenues in 1987–60.5 percent from state sources and 39.5 percent from local.

Storey incurred $4,743 per pupil in General Fund operating costs. Total General Fund operating costs were $1,290,612. Debt service expenditures were $85,521 and capital project outlay costs were $121,471. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Storey's enrollment of 280 students was comprised of 164 elementary and 116 secondary. There were no ungraded students.

Approximately 96 percent of the students were white. Two percent were Hispanic and 1 percent were Asian. American Indians and blacks accounted for less than 1 percent each.

Storey had 40 special education students, all mainstreamed.

The district did not participate in the federal school lunch program.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 60.7 percent. District administrators estimate a dropout rate of less than 10 percent. Storey graduated 17 seniors, one more than a year ago.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1985–1987

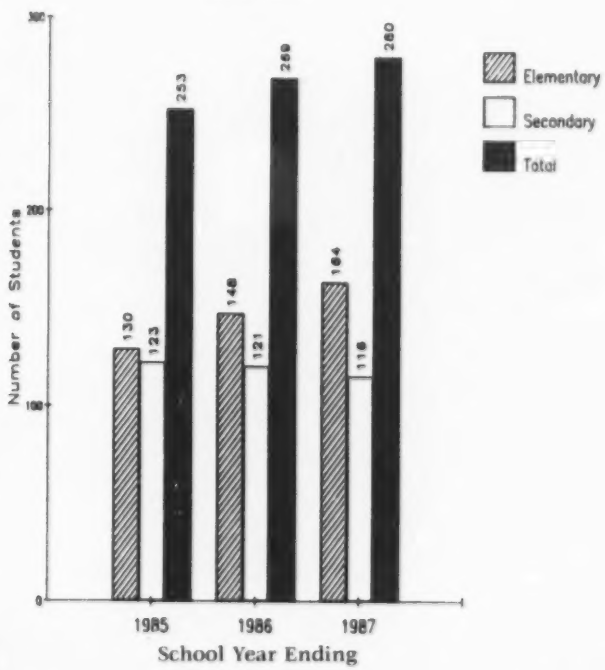
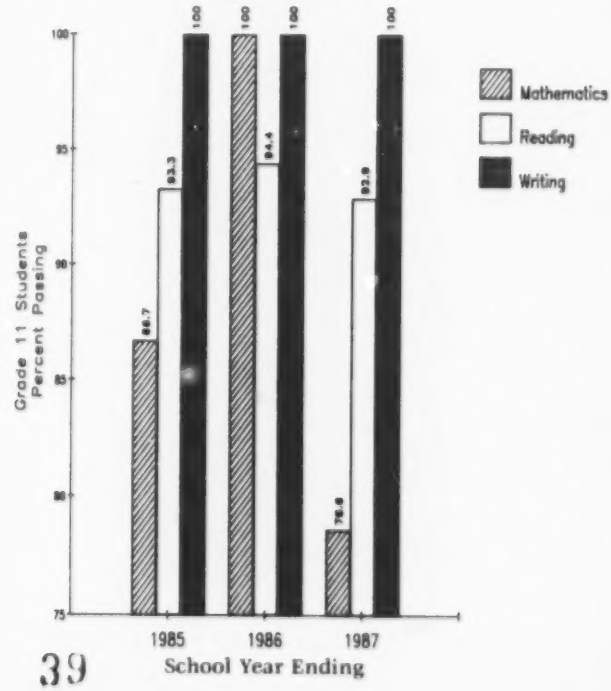


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1985–1987



Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. The math and reading exams were passed by 19 of the 22 Storey freshmen. All 22 passed the writing exam. Passing rates for the 14 juniors were 78.6 percent in math, 92.9 percent in reading and 100 percent in writing. All freshmen and juniors were given the examinations, including students in special education.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. Greater than 90 percent of the 18 third graders who were tested passed in math, reading and language. All 17 of the sixth graders passed each of the three sections.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 17.0, down from 17.3 in 1986. The exam was taken by 11 seniors, two-thirds of the senior class.
SAT: Average MATH: 585; Average VERBAL: 580. Two students took the exam.

TEACHERS

Storey employed 20 teachers in 1987. Eight taught elementary, nine secondary, two special education and one occupational. Their average salary was $24,308, an eight percent one-year increase. See Figure 3.

All Storey teachers were white. Three secondary teachers held a master's degree.

CLASSROOM

Storey operated an elementary and a secondary school in 1987.

On any given school day, an average of 93 percent of the students were in attendance.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

	AVERAGE CLASS SIZE			
	High School		Junior High	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
English	15.3	17.5	22.5	17.0
Mathematics	12.3	15.0	21.7	19.0
Science	11.5	10.8	24.0	19.0
Social Studies	9.2	14.0	11.3	18.4
OVERALL	12.1	14.3	18.7	18.4

The elementary student/teacher ratio was 23.4.

The graduation requirements were (in credits):

English	4.0	Computer Sci.	0.5
Mathematics	3.0	Physical Ed.	2.0
Social Studies	3.0	Health	0.5
Science	2.0	Electives	7.0
		TOTAL	22

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES

1985–1987

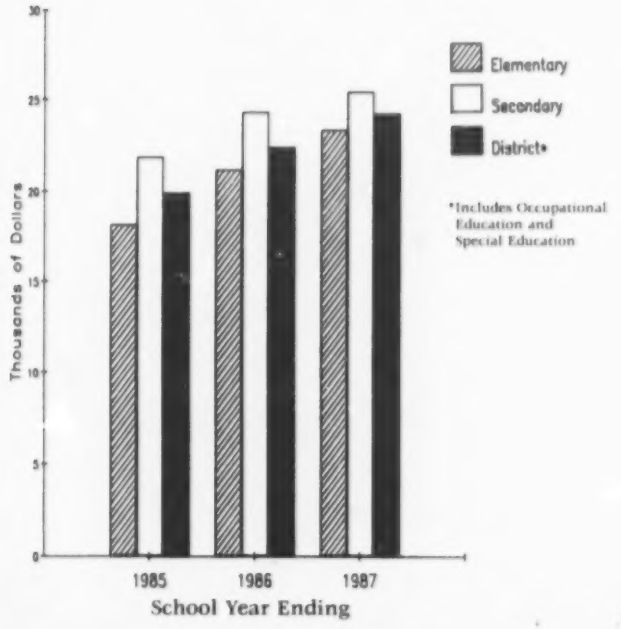


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST

School Years 1985–1987

			PERCENTAGE SCORING		
			In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3	Math	1985	4.8	42.8	52.4
		1986	8.3	58.3	33.4
		1987	5.5	77.8	16.7
	Reading	1985	4.8	57.1	38.1
		1986	0.0	54.2	45.8
		1987	0.0	66.7	33.3
	Language	1985	4.8	42.8	52.4
		1986	12.5	41.7	45.8
		1987	0.0	77.8	22.2
GRADE 6	Math	1985	5.3	73.7	21.0
		1986	7.7	53.8	38.5
		1987	0.0	64.7	35.3
	Reading	1985	5.3	52.6	42.1
		1986	0.0	46.2	53.8
		1987	0.0	58.8	41.2
	Language	1985	0.0	73.7	26.3
		1986	15.3	38.5	46.2
		1987	0.0	76.5	23.5

Washoe County School District

Until 1868, Reno was ferry station for crossing the Truckee River known as Lake's Crossing. Throughout the latter 1800s, it was a railroad town overshadowed by its ore-rich neighbors.

Today's Washoe County, with over 225,000 residents, is the State's second-most populated county. More than 75 percent of its residents are concentrated in the southern end of the county, primarily in Reno and Sparks. Among its new residents during the last five years, about 90 percent came from other states.

The service industries in 1984 accounted for about 40 percent of the jobs in Washoe, most of them in gaming and recreation services. Wholesale and retail trade employed some 22 percent of the work force.

The federal government owns 68 percent of the county. Washoe comprises about one-third of Nevada's western border with California. North of Reno is Pyramid Lake, the largest within the State's boundaries.

FINANCIAL

Washoe received a total of $102,436,608 in General Fund revenues in 1987—32.9 percent from state sources, 66.7 percent from local and .4 percent from federal.

Washoe incurred $3,090 per pupil in General Fund operating costs. Total General Fund expenditures were $100,983,591. Debt service expenditures were $6,908,769 and capital project outlay costs were $1,662,025. (See Fiscal Tables on report's back pages.)

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. Washoe's enrollment, the second largest in the state, showed a one-year increase of 4 percent to 33,721 students in 1987. The biggest jump was among elementary enrollments—7 percent to 18,295. There were 15,199 secondary and 227 ungraded students.

Approximately 84 percent of the students were white. Seven percent were Hispanic, 4 percent were Asian, 3 percent were black and 2 percent of the students were American Indian.

Special education enrolled 2,741 students in 1987. Among them, three-quarters were mainstreamed, one in five attended self-contained classrooms and 6 percent were in special schools.

There were 1.8 million lunches served in 1987, a third of them free or reduced-in-price. An average of 4,721 students qualified for these free/reduced-price lunches each month.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1985–1987

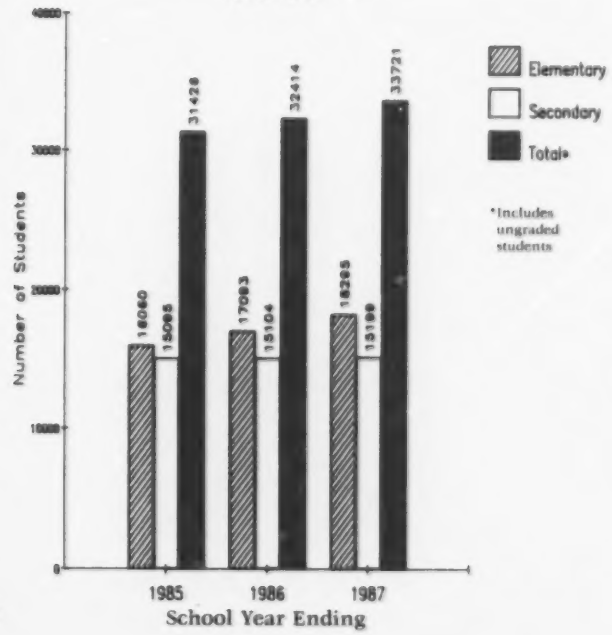
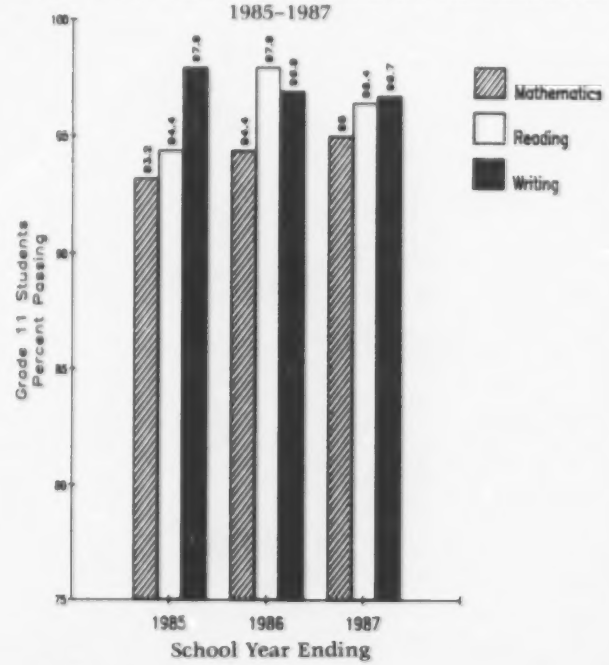


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1985–1987



STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 71.5 percent. Graduates numbered 1,863. Two certificates of attendance were issued and another 144 individuals were granted adult diplomas. Some 716 individuals earned a GED certificate.

Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. A passing score was earned by 88.1 percent of the freshmen in math, 89.2 percent in reading and 92.7 percent in writing. Greater than 95 percent of the juniors passed each of the three exams. There were 2,139 freshman and 2,214 junior examinees.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. More than nine out of ten third and sixth graders passed in math, reading and language. The test was taken by 2,237 third graders and 2,062 sixth graders.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 19.4, up one-tenth point from 1986. Some 925 seniors, 38 percent of the senior class, took the exam.
SAT: Average MATH: 493, down from 498 in 1986; Average VERBAL: 448, down from 464. The exam was attempted by 612 seniors, one-quarter of the senior class.

TEACHERS

Washoe employed 1,720 classroom teachers in 1987—807 elementary, 685 secondary, 222 special education and six occupational. The average classroom teacher salary was $25,591. See Figure 3.

Of the classroom teachers, 96 percent were white, with American Indians, Asians, blacks and Hispanics each totaling 1 percent or less.

Advanced academic degrees were held by one in five of the elementary teachers and 34 percent of the secondary teachers.

CLASSROOM

Washoe was comprised of 61 schools in 1987 including nine high schools and nine middle schools, 42 elementary schools and one special school.

On a given school day, 89 percent of the enrollment was in attendance.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

(See Average Class Size in Definition of Terms Section)

	AVERAGE CLASS SIZE			
	High School		Junior High	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
English	20.9	26.8	22.9	25.4
Mathematics	21.7	28.1	24.0	25.2
Science	21.2	27.1	22.3	25.7
Social Studies	21.9	28.6	26.2	27.1
OVERALL	21.4	27.6	23.9	25.8

The elementary student/teacher ratio was 25.0.

The graduation requirements remained at (in credits):

English	4.0	Physical Ed.	2.0
Mathematics	2.0	Health	0.5
science	2.0	Electives	7.5
Social Studies	3.0		
		TOTAL	21.0

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES

1985–1987

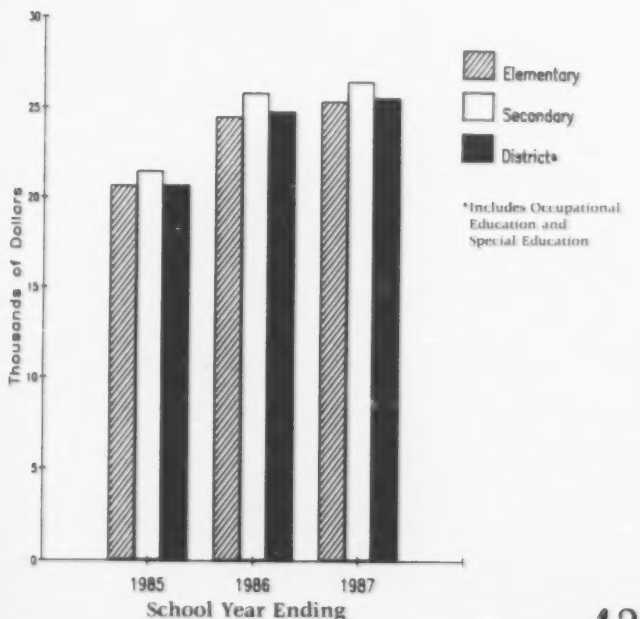


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST

School Years 1985–1987

			PERCENTAGE SCORING		
			In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3	Math	1985	2.6	64.9	32.5
		1986	7.2	57.6	35.2
		1987	8.2	58.8	33.0
	Reading	1985	12.0	69.6	18.4
		1986	6.3	61.0	32.7
		1987	6.7	61.8	31.5
	Language	1985	8.1	57.6	34.3
		1986	2.8	64.5	32.7
		1987	3.1	66.9	30.0
GRADE 6	Math	1985	9.0	61.7	29.3
		1986	9.7	53.4	36.9
		1987	9.4	55.1	35.5
	Reading	1985	6.6	55.9	37.5
		1986	7.6	52.4	40.0
		1987	5.8	55.4	38.8
	Language	1985	12.7	59.7	27.6
		1986	8.9	57.3	33.8
		1987	9.0	58.2	32.8

White Pine County School District

Gold, silver and copper drew thousands to White Pine in the late 1800s, but the boomtowns they founded are no longer—Treasure Hill, Hamilton, Babylon and Cherry Creek.

White Pine ranks tenth among counties in population, with some 10,000 residents. The majority live in the county seat of Ely and the neighboring communities of Ruth and McGill.

The percentage employed in mining accounted for about 15 percent of all county jobs. Three industries employed more workers than mining: wholesale and retail trade, service industries and government.

White Pine's eastern border is about one-third of the length Nevada shares with Utah. Some 93 percent of the county is federally owned. Two of the State's most popular recreation areas, Wheeler Peak Scenic Area and Lehman Caves, are located in southeastern White Pine.

FINANCIAL

White Pine received a total of $5,477,764 in General Fund revenues in 1987—73.4 percent from state sources, 24.8 percent from local and 1.7 percent from federal.

White Pine incurred $3,746 per pupil in General Fund operating costs. Total General Fund operating costs were $5,126,396. Debt service expenditures were $165,374 and capital project outlay costs were $208,664.

STUDENTS

See Figure 1. White Pine's enrollment increased for the first time in three years and totaled 1,425 students. Among them were 764 elementary students, 660 secondary and one ungraded student.

The enrollment consisted of 86 percent white students, 10 percent Hispanic, 3 percent American Indian and 1 percent Asian students.

Of the 142 special education students, 97 percent were mainstreamed and 3 percent were in self-contained classrooms/programs.

One school in White Pine participated in the free-reduced-price lunch program and about three-quarters of the lunches served there were free or reduced-in-price. An average of 27 students qualified for these lunches each month.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

Graduation Rate: 81.1 percent. There were 99 graduates. One student received a certificate of attendance and 15 earned adult diplomas. A total of 39 individuals qualified for GED certificates.

Figure 1

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

1985–1987

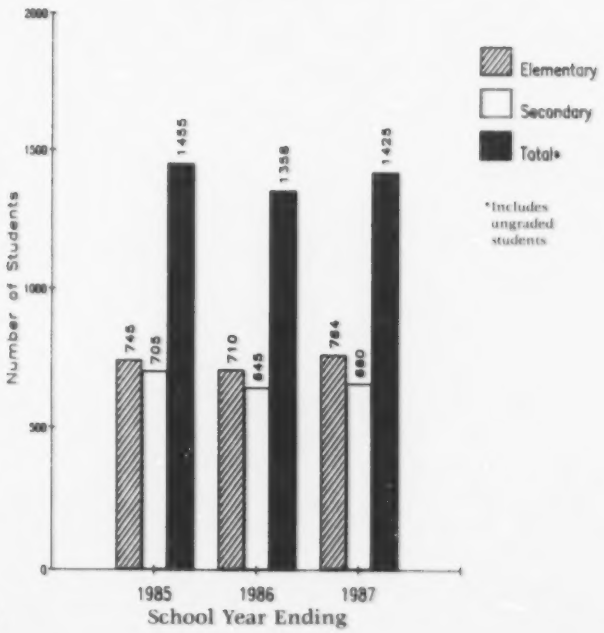
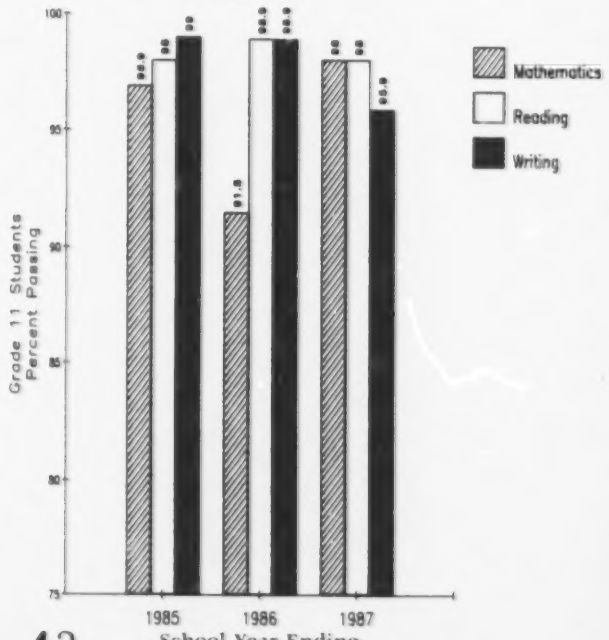


Figure 2

NEVADA HIGH SCHOOL PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

1985–1987



Nevada High School Proficiency Exams: See Figure 2. Greater than 90 percent of both the freshmen and juniors passed each of the three exams. There were 113 freshman and 100 junior examinees.

Stanford Achievement Test: See Table 1. Greater than 90 percent of both the third graders and sixth graders passed each of the three test sections. It was attempted by 82 third graders and 74 sixth graders.

College Entrance Examinations:
ACT: Average COMPOSITE SCORE: 19.9, up from 18.0 in 1986. Some 41 seniors attempted the exam, 39 percent of the senior class.
SAT: Average MATH: 572, down from 603; Average VERBAL: 507, down from 523. Six seniors attempted the exam.

TEACHERS

White Pine employed 75 classroom teachers in 1987—34 elementary, 31 secondary, seven special education and three occupational. The average 1987 salary was $26,888. See Figure 3.

Approximately 98 percent of the teachers were white and the remainder were Hispanic.

Six of the elementary and four of the secondary teachers held an advanced academic degree.

CLASSROOM

White Pine operated two high schools, a junior high, and four elementary schools.

An average of 94 percent of the students were in daily attendance in 1987.

The average class sizes for the core academic curriculum were:

AVERAGE CLASS SIZE

	High School		Junior High	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
English	16.7	22.7	17.9	18.4
Mathematics	16.3	20.3	21.2	20.9
Science	16.7	23.9	18.8	24.0
Social Studies	18.4	26.4	16.7	23.5
OVERALL	17.0	23.1	18.6	21.4

The elementary student/teacher ratio was 20.6.

the graduation requirements were (in credits):

English	4.0	Physical Ed.	2.0
Mathematics	2.0	Health	0.5
Science	2.0	Humanities	1.0
Social Studies	3.0	Electives	8.5
		TOTAL	23.0

Figure 3

AVERAGE TEACHER SALARIES

1985-1987

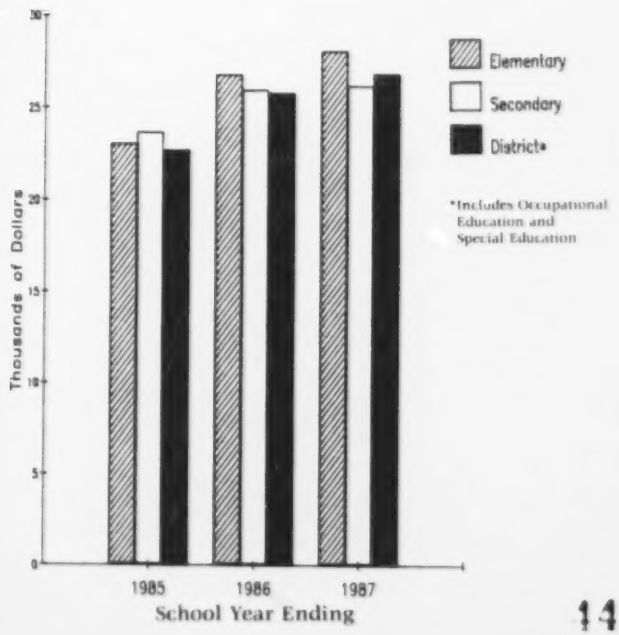


Table 1

NEVADA STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST

School Years 1985-1987

			PERCENTAGE SCORING		
			In Lower Group	In Middle Group	In Upper Group
GRADE 3	Math	1985	11.1	68.7	20.2
		1986	11.8	63.5	24.7
		1987	6.1	70.4	23.5
	Reading	1985	10.1	62.6	27.3
		1986	8.3	73.8	17.9
		1987	5.9	66.7	27.4
	Language	1985	12.1	66.7	21.2
		1986	10.4	75.6	14.0
		1987	2.4	80.5	17.1
GRADE 6	Math	1985	13.2	62.6	24.2
		1986	2.9	56.5	40.6
		1987	4.1	48.6	47.3
	Reading	1985	6.6	64.8	28.6
		1986	0.0	53.6	46.4
		1987	8.0	56.0	36.0
	Language	1985	15.4	58.2	26.4
		1986	1.4	66.7	31.9
		1987	4.0	59.5	36.5

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SCHOOL DISTRICT GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

For the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1985, 1986, & 1987

(All dollar amounts, except per student averages, are reported in thousands;
Fiscal Year 1986 Includes the One Time Retention Incentive Bonuses;
"Enrollment" on this chart is Weighted, which means total enrollment for grades 1–12 + 60% of kindergarten enrollment)

	Carson	Churchill	Clark	Douglas	Elko	Esmeralda	Eureka	Humboldt	Lander	Lincoln	Lyon	Mineral	Nye	Pershing	Storey	Washoe	White Pine	TOTALS
FISCAL YEAR 1985																		
Salaries	$10,115	$4,767	$157,569	$7,296	$8,172	$442	$646	$4,117	$1,956	$2,248	$5,740	$2,357	$4,549	$1,324	$699	$56,649	$3,129	$271,775
Benefits	2,139	1,052	32,543	1,417	1,489	104	138	799	383	530	1,134	539	1,037	261	149	11,306	627	$55,647
Services	724	261	6,365	773	686	93	188	227	168	250	279	290	900	126	131	4,561	264	$16,286
Supplies	1,442	687	16,526	1,370	1,233	174	195	564	303	377	1,080	370	901	267	101	7,248	502	$33,340
Property	206	145	4,140	352	238	83	207	22	169	123	530	80	441	72	29	1,302	64	$8,203
Other	21	16	230	9	14	9	10	8	3	5	205	7	7	4	9	590	7	$1,154
TOTALS	$14,646	$6,928	$217,373	$11,216	$11,831	$905	$1,385	$5,737	$2,983	$3,534	$8,968	$3,643	$7,835	$2,054	$1,118	$81,655	$4,594	$386,405
Enrollment	5,359	2,651	87,011	3,795	4,114	156	198	2,050	1,000	835	3,148	1,133	2,659	635	247	30,512	1,407	146,911
Expenditures Per Student	$2,733	$2,614	$2,498	$2,955	$2,876	$5,786	$7,009	$2,798	$2,985	$4,232	$2,848	$3,214	$2,947	$3,232	$4,519	$2,676	$3,265	$2,630
FISCAL YEAR 1986																		
Salaries	$12,212	$5,882	$190,947	$9,031	$10,203	$482	$823	$4,898	$2,368	$2,592	$6,817	$2,811	$5,393	$1,584	$776	$68,811	$3,515	$329,145
Benefits	2,597	1,228	39,396	1,847	1,841	110	174	948	457	547	1,342	611	1,293	315	160	13,800	752	$67,418
Services	816	361	7,586	847	1,105	82	119	310	237	302	367	414	968	141	150	5,618	279	$19,702
Supplies	1,388	699	16,536	1,380	1,276	163	187	680	312	346	1,194	441	907	283	87	7,118	483	$33,480
Property	513	204	3,666	513	252	61	118	192	81	146	344	48	424	62	28	2,152	123	$8,927
Other	37	22	131	12	17	33	10	4	5	2	462	9	7	3	0	212	8	$974
TOTALS	$17,563	$8,396	$258,262	$13,629	$14,694	$932	$1,430	$7,033	$3,460	$3,936	$10,525	$4,333	$8,992	$2,388	$1,200	$97,711	$5,161	$459,645
% Change from 1985	19.92%	21.19%	18.81%	21.51%	24.20%	2.98%	3.25%	22.59%	15.99%	11.38%	17.36%	18.94%	14.77%	16.26%	7.33%	19.66%	12.34%	18.95%
Enrollment	5,375	2,823	88,638	3,947	4,323	156	169	2,024	965	829	3,167	1,171	2,636	650	261	31,422	1,308	149,866
Expenditures Per Student	$3,267	$2,974	$2,914	$3,453	$3,399	$5,959	$8,472	$3,474	$3,586	$4,746	$3,323	$3,699	$3,411	$3,673	$4,605	$3,110	$3,946	$3,067
% Change from 1985	19.54%	13.79%	16.63%	16.84%	18.19%	2.98%	20.87%	24.16%	20.20%	12.13%	16.67%	15.08%	15.75%	13.61%	1.90%	16.20%	20.86%	16.61%
FISCAL YEAR 1987																		
Salaries	$12,294	$6,507	$202,228	$9,762	$10,763	$500	$857	$5,048	$2,594	$2,768	$7,818	$3,102	$5,855	$1,634	$809	$70,272	$3,326	$346,137
Benefits	2,905	1,423	43,803	2,154	2,213	111	197	1,052	557	617	1,588	711	1,460	370	183	15,689	706	$75,739
Services	893	403	9,610	904	1,510	132	146	394	298	520	497	323	1,055	193	136	4,894	398	$22,306
Supplies	1,525	791	17,619	1,356	1,346	186	168	687	335	348	1,118	489	941	270	101	7,496	490	$35,266
Property	140	234	4,921	367	376	28	105	217	85	154	483	155	501	71	59	1,905	198	$9,999
Other	47	13	195	13	18	9	7	7	5	5	227	8	12	3	2	728	8	$1,307
TOTALS	$17,803	$9,372	$278,376	$14,556	$16,225	$966	$1,479	$7,405	$3,873	$4,412	$11,731	$4,789	$9,824	$2,542	$1,291	$100,984	$5,126	$490,754
% Change from 1986	1.37%	11.62%	7.79%	6.80%	10.42%	3.65%	3.43%	5.29%	11.94%	12.09%	11.46%	10.52%	9.25%	6.45%	7.58%	3.35%	-0.68%	6.77%
Enrollment	5,392	2,934	92,290	4,239	4,605	153	198	2,133	988	847	3,250	1,124	2,542	689	272	32,683	1,368	155,708
Expenditures Per Student	$3,302	$3,194	$3,016	$3,434	$3,523	$6,322	$7,463	$3,472	$3,919	$5,210	$3,610	$4,261	$3,865	$3,692	$4,743	$3,090	$3,746	$3,152
% Change from 1986	1.05%	7.39%	3.52%	-0.57%	3.65%	6.09%	-11.92%	-0.07%	9.29%	9.79%	8.62%	15.18%	13.31%	0.51%	3.00%	-0.64%	-5.06%	2.76%

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL DISTRICT FINANCING

For the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1985, 1986, & 1987

School District	School Year	GENERAL FUND REVENUE: State Sources	% of Total	Local Sources	% of Total	Federal Sources	% of Total	Total Revenue	GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES: Expenditures Less Student Transp'tion	% of Total	Student Transportation	% of Total	Total General Fund Expenditures	OTHER EXPENDITURES: Debt Service	Capital Outlay
Carson City	1985	$6,970,596	47.3%	$7,679,099	52.1%	$94,227	0.6%	$14,743,922	$14,043,570	95.9%	$602,161	4.1%	$14,645,731	$1,424,704	$297,569
	1986	9,373,839	52.6%	8,374,296	47.0%	84,762	0.5%	17,832,898	16,778,873	95.5%	783,632	4.5%	17,562,505	1,412,968	324,837
	1987	8,749,932	49.3%	8,851,925	49.9%	136,614	0.8%	17,738,471	17,069,232	95.9%	733,787	4.1%	17,803,019	1,391,425	471,680
Churchill	1985	4,353,707	64.1%	2,299,088	33.8%	144,315	2.1%	6,797,110	6,356,698	91.8%	571,384	8.2%	6,928,082	338,921	256,953
	1986	6,185,919	70.9%	2,497,132	28.6%	45,990	0.5%	8,729,041	7,709,954	91.8%	685,470	8.2%	8,395,424	329,700	575,000
	1987	6,877,794	67.7%	2,715,386	26.7%	569,828	5.6%	10,163,008	8,664,214	92.5%	707,411	7.5%	9,371,625	1,068,996	821,101
Clark	1985	95,015,190	42.7%	126,058,635	56.7%	1,307,444	0.6%	222,381,269	207,496,325	95.5%	9,877,137	4.5%	217,373,462	18,682,926	2,947,943
	1986	119,857,517	46.6%	136,250,189	53.0%	1,037,124	0.4%	257,144,830	245,985,859	95.2%	12,276,349	4.8%	258,262,208	18,666,746	8,952,033
	1987	125,749,014	45.2%	149,994,100	53.9%	2,696,597	1.0%	278,439,711	264,712,943	95.1%	13,662,658	4.9%	278,375,601	18,738,184	34,181,771
Douglas	1985	3,381,029	29.6%	7,942,044	69.6%	90,938	0.8%	11,414,011	10,409,288	92.8%	806,714	7.2%	11,216,002	1,747,177	219,866
	1986	4,967,983	37.1%	8,354,260	62.3%	83,464	0.6%	13,405,707	12,604,450	92.5%	1,024,069	7.5%	13,628,519	1,745,243	2,017,702
	1987	5,629,880	38.4%	8,937,341	60.9%	102,347	0.7%	14,669,568	13,333,786	91.6%	1,222,036	8.4%	14,555,822	1,744,792	1,161,723
Elko	1985	5,061,609	43.2%	6,457,007	55.1%	193,631	1.7%	11,712,247	11,154,038	94.3%	677,173	5.7%	11,831,211	1,495,495	6,921,219
	1986	7,633,494	51.1%	7,147,195	47.9%	148,124	1.0%	14,928,813	13,884,143	94.5%	809,769	5.5%	14,693,912	1,496,759	1,229,895
	1987	8,831,749	53.5%	7,222,296	43.7%	461,722	2.8%	16,515,767	15,295,819	94.3%	929,192	5.7%	16,225,011	1,497,375	1,267,653
Esmeralda	1985	529,906	51.9%	459,689	45.0%	30,947	3.0%	1,020,542	717,396	79.3%	187,553	20.7%	904,949	0	17,209
	1986	512,556	50.4%	458,009	45.0%	46,773	4.6%	1,017,338	775,089	83.2%	156,455	16.8%	931,544	0	95,789
	1987	590,148	55.5%	435,986	41.0%	37,211	3.5%	1,063,345	826,660	85.6%	139,210	14.4%	965,870	0	0
Eureka	1985	620,107	45.5%	737,064	54.1%	5,280	0.4%	1,362,451	1,229,068	88.7%	156,331	11.3%	1,385,399	52,514	95,589
	1986	617,245	38.9%	964,635	60.8%	5,117	0.3%	1,586,997	1,283,933	89.8%	146,142	10.2%	1,430,075	17,850	155,408
	1987	290,374	14.3%	1,735,789	85.4%	5,300	0.3%	2,031,463	1,307,822	88.4%	171,051	11.6%	1,478,873	36,425	259,260
Humboldt	1985	3,256,706	53.5%	2,762,996	45.4%	62,924	1.0%	6,082,626	5,429,270	94.6%	307,592	5.4%	5,736,862	1,097,758	173,240
	1986	4,208,300	56.8%	3,057,696	41.3%	142,834	1.9%	7,408,830	6,543,655	93.0%	488,897	7.0%	7,032,552	1,113,941	311,865
	1987	4,132,035	53.9%	3,398,601	44.4%	132,317	1.7%	7,662,953	6,930,400	93.6%	474,908	6.4%	7,405,308	1,145,147	378,871
Lander	1985	1,737,389	59.3%	1,080,061	36.8%	113,981	3.9%	2,931,431	2,821,541	94.6%	161,436	5.4%	2,982,977	305,892	247,310
	1986	2,286,643	61.9%	1,293,267	35.0%	113,452	3.1%	3,693,362	3,308,965	95.6%	151,456	4.4%	3,460,421	308,415	63,357
	1987	2,378,102	59.7%	1,451,954	36.4%	155,728	3.9%	3,985,784	3,727,689	96.2%	145,799	3.8%	3,873,488	277,052	141,524
Lincoln	1985	2,716,353	77.7%	748,359	21.4%	29,668	0.8%	3,494,380	3,337,216	94.4%	196,423	5.6%	3,533,639	106,429	18,313
	1986	3,399,111	83.2%	676,488	16.6%	7,493	0.2%	4,083,091	3,697,272	93.9%	238,452	6.1%	3,935,724	106,429	121,450
	1987	3,503,003	80.5%	674,625	15.5%	172,202	4.0%	4,349,830	4,162,065	94.3%	249,726	5.7%	4,411,791	108,928	168,009
Lyon	1985	6,260,821	70.4%	2,585,496	29.1%	48,049	0.5%	8,894,366	8,025,961	89.5%	942,524	10.5%	8,968,485	1,007,429	70,270
	1986	7,698,296	72.0%	2,931,784	27.4%	67,269	0.6%	10,697,349	9,579,077	91.0%	946,286	9.0%	10,525,363	1,005,616	103,495
	1987	8,478,638	73.7%	2,945,093	25.6%	79,556	0.7%	11,503,287	10,650,889	90.8%	1,080,079	9.2%	11,730,968	1,007,324	150,729
Mineral	1985	2,371,236	57.1%	1,155,514	27.8%	624,436	15.0%	4,151,186	3,368,752	92.5%	274,124	7.5%	3,642,876	96,345	0
	1986	3,056,605	68.8%	925,255	20.8%	461,615	10.4%	4,443,475	4,118,784	95.1%	214,382	4.9%	4,333,165	96,263	0
	1987	3,266,428	67.6%	986,701	20.4%	577,590	12.0%	4,830,719	4,496,809	93.9%	291,850	6.1%	4,788,659	97,934	0
Nye	1985	3,096,651	40.4%	4,498,197	58.7%	71,786	0.9%	7,666,634	7,167,310	91.5%	667,683	8.5%	7,834,993	1,123,281	182,419
	1986	4,650,067	50.6%	4,478,208	48.7%	68,237	0.7%	9,196,512	8,334,681	92.7%	657,648	7.3%	8,992,329	1,109,360	289,352
	1987	4,791,094	49.8%	4,764,543	49.5%	74,229	0.8%	9,629,866	9,173,853	93.4%	650,133	6.6%	9,823,986	1,097,296	650,838
Pershing	1985	1,030,140	51.1%	934,198	46.3%	52,565	2.6%	2,016,903	1,913,627	93.2%	140,125	6.8%	2,053,752	272,923	0
	1986	1,396,841	58.6%	967,232	40.6%	20,496	0.9%	2,384,569	2,192,746	91.8%	194,777	8.2%	2,387,523	269,954	0
	1987	1,573,393	58.1%	1,096,895	40.5%	37,994	1.4%	2,708,282	2,389,043	94.0%	152,730	6.0%	2,541,773	267,464	0
Storey	1985	729,430	59.9%	483,256	39.7%	4,575	0.4%	1,217,261	1,064,610	95.3%	53,001	4.7%	1,117,611	77,895	187,610
	1986	763,206	57.7%	549,238	41.5%	9,700	0.7%	1,322,144	1,151,916	96.0%	48,311	4.0%	1,200,227	129,557	206,217
	1987	841,733	60.5%	548,624	39.5%	0	0.0%	1,390,357	1,229,370	95.3%	61,242	4.7%	1,290,612	85,521	121,471
Washoe	1985	21,355,848	26.1%	60,360,022	73.7%	166,327	0.2%	81,882,197	77,956,808	95.5%	3,697,998	4.5%	81,654,806	7,424,530	2,059,322
	1986	32,817,838	33.8%	63,978,004	65.9%	228,402	0.2%	97,024,244	92,894,395	95.1%	4,816,576	4.9%	97,710,971	7,398,012	4,158,791
	1987	33,703,170	32.9%	68,341,122	66.7%	392,316	0.4%	102,436,608	96,669,760	95.7%	4,313,831	4.3%	100,983,591	6,908,769	1,662,025
White Pine	1985	3,227,330	69.1%	1,354,328	29.0%	90,007	1.9%	4,671,665	4,194,609	91.3%	399,643	8.7%	4,594,252	4,529	247,363
	1986	4,270,751	75.2%	1,331,147	23.5%	74,419	1.3%	5,676,317	4,671,726	90.5%	488,961	9.5%	5,160,687	175,129	437,655
	1987	4,022,610	73.4%	1,359,424	24.8%	95,730	1.7%	5,477,764	4,611,530	90.0%	514,866	10.0%	5,126,396	165,374	208,664
TOTALS:	1985	161,714,048	41.2%	227,595,053	58.0%	3,131,100	0.8%	392,440,201	366,486,087	94.9%	19,719,002	5.1%	386,405,089	35,258,748	13,942,195
	1986	213,696,211	46.4%	244,234,035	53.0%	2,645,271	0.6%	460,575,517	435,515,518	94.8%	24,127,431	5.2%	459,643,149	35,381,942	19,043,246
	1987	223,409,097	45.2%	265,460,405	53.7%	5,727,281	1.2%	494,596,783	465,251,884	94.8%	25,500,509	5.2%	490,752,393	35,638,006	41,645,319

NOTES: *1. Revenues and Expenditures for the Retention Bonus in FY86 are included in this report.*

2. "Capital Outlay" includes expenditures from Building & Sites and Capital Projects funds.

3. Monies realized from the Sale of Fixed Assets are included as local revenue.

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Photography, Roland Armstrong